PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,364.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
2-39 P.M. 1908.				
21st Mar.	CALEDONIA	7858	MOOLTAN	9621
28th "	PERSIA	7951		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509		
11th "	EGYPT	7912		
18th "	CALEDONIA	7858	MOLDAVIA	9600
25th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
9th "	CALEDONIA	7858		
16th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	ARABIA	7903		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
Bombay, 28th September 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival,
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	8,538	Schmitz	19th Mar. 1908.
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,636	Beyer	14th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	11th June "
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	9th July. "
NERA	8,538	Schmitz	6th Aug. "
ARAMIS BEHIC	6,383	Guignet	3rd Sept. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	27th Mar 1908,
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	24th Apr. "
NERA	8,538	Schmitz	22nd May "

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail or.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	Magannini	17th Apl. 1908
LEVANZO	6,000	Belsito	15th May "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 900; 2nd Class Rs. 650. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Feldone	17th April 1908.
REGINA	6,000	.....	17th May 1908.

excellent first class accommodation. Fares to PENANG Rs.140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 190.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
AGENT.

No. 52, HORNBY ROAD.

WANTED—Diabetes of any stage is cured Positive and Absolute by our Steel Mixture, a God-send to the "Hopeless." A few days' trial to tell its curative power. Happiest result everywhere. Price Rs. 4. Supplied from the MANAGER British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Memorandum of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange, Lists of Vessels in Bombay Harbour and on the Sea of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements, Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 12. Single by Annas 6.—Bombay Gazette Office, Waldorf Street.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,179	Mon. 23rd Mar.	11 a.m.	P. D. & O.*
KOLA	1,290	Thur. 19th Mar.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 20th Mar.	6 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S.S. "NERBUDDA," 3,075 tons, on MONDAY, 30th Mar., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "KOLA," 1,300 tons, on THURSDAY, 19th Mar., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S.S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, sailing on or about 28th Mar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

17th March, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL FOR THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st April 1908.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April 1908.
KOERNER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May 1908.
BOHEMIA	4262	M. Dabovich	16th May 1908.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* AUSTRIA	7583	G. Gillhuber	28th Mar. 1908.
* VORWAERTS	3306	B. Belnars	24th Apr. 1908.
* PERSIA	5805	G. Bartole	25th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
CHINA	5922	A. de Petris	26th Mar, 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 34, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi,	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	333	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	333	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	925	496	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	617	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	553	*1135	570	*920	480	809
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	..

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 84 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
†**City of Calcutta	...	7 Feb.	10 Mar.	..	1 April
†**City of London	...	22 ..	24 ..	..	15 ..
†**City of Glasgow	...	20 Mar.	21 April	...	18 May

SAILINGS FROM KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

‡ City of Karachi	...	24 Feb.	3 Mar.	10 Mar.	10 Apr.
‡a Trafford Hall	...	3 Mar.	15 Mar.	1 Apr.	24 ..
a** City of Benares	...	12 Apr.	19 Apr.	6 May.	28 ..

Steamers marked ** constitute the Homeward Express Service.
a First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.
‡ Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.
†Calls for Genoa, Plymouth and Antwerp.
‡Calls for Havre landing passengers at Marseilles and Plymouth.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agent ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

VON LINTZGY'S

SPLEEN, LIVER, MALARIOUS FEVER; AND ANTI-FEVER MIXTURE.

Completely eradicates Fever and reduces Spleen and Liver. THOUSANDS CURED yearly. No recommendation is too strong for the specific; it supersedes all other so-called Specifics.

PRICE Re. 1 per bottle.

SPECIAL RATES TO THE TRADE.

SOLD BY

VON LINTZGY & CO.,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS

290-1-2, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA, and all respectable Medicine Vendors.

The above remedy has stood the test of time, and thorough trial. Thousands of Testimonials have been received and are open to inspection. Trials are earnestly solicited. We are quite confident of the result.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND PANAMA.

Capital paid up ..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits ..... Gold $3,459,038·08

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Canton.	Kobe.
Calcutta.	Manila.	San Francisco.
Singapore.	Cebu.	City of Mexico.
Penang.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Hong Kong.	Yokohama.	Panama.
	Colon.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR BATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:

7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore.	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY, *Manager.*

BOMBAY RACES.

PRISMATIC OR TELESCOPIC BINOCULARS.

SPECIAL CASH PRICES DURING SEASON.

GOERZ-TREIDER PRISMATIC BINOCULARS

ONCE FOCUSSED, ALWAYS FOCUSSED, WORLD FAMOUS.

No. 20—Magnification 6×. A compact Glass for Racing and other Field Purposes.

Special Cash Price Rs. 100.

No. 30—Magnification 9×. Most Suitable for Racing, Shikar or Military Purposes.

Special Cash Price Rs. 114-8.

MARCKS AND CO.'S HIGH GRADE PRISMATIC BINOCULARS.

The Cheapest ever offered to the public.

Special Cash Price Rs. 72.
London Retail Price £ 5-5.

Superior magnifying Power—Weight under 15 ozs., London made in its entirety, Brilliant field of vision. Easy Manipulation. Extreme portability.

FLAMMARION BINOCULARS.

Constructed under the patronage of the eminent ASTRONOMER, FLAMMARION, F. R. A. S. A perfect Field Glass with Achromatic Lenses, as used by 21 of the British Regiments stationed in India.

Special Cash Price Rs. 30.

Binoculars complete in case with Shoulder Straps from the Sole Indian Agents.

MARCKS & CO., LD.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,475,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS, £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Sabavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Soerabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Manilla.	Kobe,
Penang.	Cebu. (Philippines).	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-5 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere,

LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Frs. 1,80,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

CAPITAL.....£ 6,000,000
SURPLUS.....£ 796,815

LONDON BANKERRS:—

BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Storing Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold Silver, Merchandise to.

L. COMBE,
Manager.

ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable Loco Type Boiler, with Engine, in good working order by Ransomes Head & Jefferies. Open to any examination by intending purchasers. Apply Box No. 407, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 862,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 170,000

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

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An Excellent Tonic for Young and Old.

EVERY MAN SHOULD HAVE A BOX.

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THE NEW DUNLOP DETACHABLE RIM

Is now on view at the Show Rooms,
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GREAT SUCCESS! GREAT SUCCESS!!

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TWO SHOWS EVERY NIGHT AND SUNDAY NIGHT
7 to 8-30, 9-30 to 11.

Three Shows Every Saturday, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, 11 to 12-30 (S. T.)

From SATURDAY, ENTIRELY NEW and MOST ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME, together with the famous film of the Sleeping Beauty which athered crowded houses at Calcutta and other popular cities, shall be exhibited.

On every SUNDAY, by the request of our Christian Friends, the famous life of JESUS CHRIST, from birth till death, shall be Exhibited.

RATES OF ADMISSION:—

Box of 6 Chairs	Rs. 15	Single Chair	Rs. 3
First Class	" 2	Second Class	Re. 1
Third Class	As. 8	Fourth "	As. 4 (Natives)

Soldiers, and Children under 10, admitted at Half Rates in all classes except 3rd and 4th.

FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Rs. 1.

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Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

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Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 2-8

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Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

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Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Myaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

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Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,

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THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—

Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drill, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, Honey Comb pattern, Akhi Baths, Damask pattern, Sona, Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Nankin Handkerchiefs, Cambric, Tissue Cloth, Sual, Hunting Cloth, Khaki Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloth, Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Cornets, &c., &c.

HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks, Sleeveys (Fancy & Merino Salahai, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.

THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (Yorrigaad bell bearing) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c.

☞ GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

WHOLESALE CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from

LAKHMIDAS MORARJI,
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Do. —Samaiti Street, Bombay.
Do. —71-2 Chanting Street, Calcutta.

THE PARISIAN MILLINERY MART

IS

the

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

"CITY OF LONDON."

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

PASSENGERS by the above Steamer are requested to SEND their HEAVY BAGGAGE to the BALLARD PIER, not later than 3 p. m. on MONDAY, March 23rd, and their CABIN BAGGAGE by 9 A. M. on TUESDAY, March 24th, all distinctly marked with port of destination.

MEDICAL INSPECTION has been arranged for 12-30 P. M., on March 24th, at BALLARD PIER.

Passengers are WARNED that unless the above instructions are attended to, the Company cannot be responsible for any inconvenience or loss caused by their non-compliance.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents, Ellerman Lines, Limited.

Bombay, 17th March, 1908.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite APPLICATIONS for the POST of DEPUTY SECRETARY.

The pay of the post is Rs. 600 per mensem rising by five annual increments of Rs. 40 to Rs.800 per mensem plus Exchange Compensation Allowance (approximately 6½ o/o on salary) and the selected candidate will be appointed on probation for a period of twelve months on a salary of Rs. 600 per mensem plus Exchange Compensation Allowance.

If confirmed in the appointment, the period of probation will count as service, and the selected candidate will become a subscriber to the Trustees' Provident Fund and will have the privileges of the European Service Leave Rules comprised in the Civil Service Regulations of Government. Applications stating age, and accompanied by full particulars of qualification and previous experience, and copies of testimonials, should be addressed to the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust, and will be received up to 1st June, 1908.

Applicants should be Europeans of good education and not less than 25 years of age. Previous experience in Government or Corporation Secretariat duties will be taken into consideration in making a selection.

A first class passage to Bombay will be paid in the case of a candidate selected in England.

A return passage will be granted in case the selected candidate is not confirmed at the end of the year's probation.

By Order of the Trustees,
H. E. HART,
Secretary.

PORT TRUST OFFICE, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE,
BOMBAY, INDIA.

HEAD OF THE TEXTILE DEPARTMENT.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Head of the Textile Department of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, India. Engagement for five years. Salary from Rs. 600 to Rs. 800 per mensem, according to qualifications. Full particulars may be obtained from the Office of the Undersigned. Applications should be made so as to reach the undersigned on or before the 15th April, 1908.

N. A. F. MOOS, B. Sc., F.R.S.E.,
HON. SECRETARY of the Board of Trustees,
Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute,
Byculla, Bombay, India.

THE TEXTILE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, held this day, a DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 50 (Rupees fifty only) per share was sanctioned, being payable on or after THURSDAY, the 2nd April, 1908, to those Shareholders, whose names stood on the register of the Company on 11th March, 1908.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS will be given on production of the Share Certificates at the Company's Registered Office, at "Bella Vista Offices," Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

By Order of the Board,
NOWROSJEE WADIA & SONS,
Agents,
THE TEXTILE MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

BOMBAY, 11TH MARCH, 1908.

THE BOMBAY DYEING & MANUFG. COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office situate at "Bella Vista" Company's Registered Office situate at "Bella Vista" Offices, Cumballa Hill, on Wednesday the 25th March, 1908, at 10 A. M. (Standard Time), when the sub-joined Special Resolutions which were passed at the Extra-Special Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company, held on the 4th March, 1908, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions:—

(1) "That the words 'Equalization of Dividend Account' be added in the list of Funds enumerated in clause XXII."

(2) "That the Proviso which forms the concluding portion of Clause XXII of the 63rd Article of Association of the Company, be cancelled or excluded from the Company's Articles of Association, and that there be substituted for the same, so as to form the concluding portion of the said clause XXII, the following words:—

"The Directors may set aside to the credit of the abovementioned 'Repairs Fund Account,' and 'Machinery Deterioration Fund Account,' respectively, out of the net profits realised by the Company in every year, a sum or sums, not exceeding 5 per cent. (Five per cent.) of the cost value, (as ascertained or estimated by the Directors,) of the Company's Buildings, Engines, Machinery and Working Appliances of every description; and may also set aside out of the balance then remaining of the said annual net profits a further sum or further sums to be placed to the credit of any one or more of the abovementioned accounts (other than the said 'Repairs Fund Account' and 'Machinery Deterioration Fund Account') PROVIDED that the sum placed to the credit of anyone of the said accounts (other than the Repairs Fund account and Machinery Deterioration Fund Account aforesaid) shall never exceed 15 per cent. (Fifteen per cent.) of the balance of the said net profits, and that the total amount of the further sum or sums so set aside in any one year shall in no case exceed 30 per cent. (Thirty per cent.) of such balance as aforesaid of the said annual net profits."

By Order of the Board,
NOWROSJEE WADIA & SONS,
Agents,
THE BOMBAY DYEING & MANUFG. CO., LD.

BELLA VISTA" OFFICES, CUMBALLA HILL,
Bombay, 4th March, 1908.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the ERECTION of a BUILDING to be used as Shops and Dwellings, on Plots Nos. 38 and 40, Lohar Chawl, Princess Street, Bombay, Improvement Trust Estate, will be received on FRIDAY, the 20th March, 1908, at 2 P.M. (S. T.), at the Office of the Undersigned.

No Tender will be received unless accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 300 (Three hundred).

Plans, Conditions of Contract, and Specification of Works, may be seen at the Office of the Undersigned, between the hours of 1 and 5 P.M. (S. T.).

Copies of Form of Tender can be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned on payment of Rs. 3 (Three) per each set.

The Owner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

SHAPOORJEE N. CHANDABHOY & CO.,
F. R. I. B. A., &c.,
Architects, &c.

MARKER'S BUILDING, APOLLO STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY, 16TH MARCH, 1908.

FOR SALE.

TWO BUNGALOWS AT LANOWLI, BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE JAMES FRANKLIN DECEASED.

OFFERS are invited by the Executor of the abovenamed deceased for the sale of two pucca built BUNGALOWS with land adjoining 3 acres and 24 gunthas situate on the Old Road at Lanowli. The Bungalows have been recently built under the personal supervision of the late MR. FRANKLIN and are in perfect repair. The accommodation in each Bungalow consists of one drawingroom, one dining and 2 bedrooms, with dressingrooms and bathrooms, kitchen and stabling. There is a good well in the compound. All offers for the purchase of the Bungalows should be submitted to the Executor, W. P. Pechey, Esq., B. B. & C. I. R., Bombay, to whom application may be made for further particulars and for permission to view the Bungalows.—Dated this 14th day of March, 1908.

CRAWFORD BROWN & CO.,
Solicitors for the said Executor.
24, Esplanade Road.

PUBLIC NOTICIFICATIONS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 188 of 1900.

BAI DHUNBAIJEF, daughter of CAWASJEE NANABHOY DAVER, of Bombay, Parsi inhabitant, residing at Mount Road, Byculla, without the Fort of Bombay.
BHUGWANDAS WALJI, of Bombay, Bhatia, Hindoo inhabitant, residing at Vithalwady, outside the Fort of Bombay, the Assignee of BAI DHUNBAIJEE, the Plaintiff abovenamed.....Plaintiff's Assignee } Plaintiffs

VS.

(1) NICHOLAS PASCOAL FERNANDES, (2) FRANCIS XAVIER FERNANDES, (3) JOHN FERNANDES, the only legal representative of APPOLONIA FERNANDES, (4) MANUEL FERNANDES, son of LUIS MANUEL FERNANDES, also a minor under the age of 18 years by his guardian ad litem NICHOLAS PASCOAL FERNANDES, (5) CYCELIA, widow of LUIS MANUEL FERNANDES, now married to J. A. PEREIRA, all of Bandora Portuguese inhabitants, residing at Bandora, in Zilla Thana, Taluka Salsette, outside the town and Island of Bombay.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date, the 15th day of April, 1901, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Assistant Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY the 8th day of April, 1908, at the hour of half past three O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time):—

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the Plaintiff and of her Assignee, Bhagwandas Waljee, the 2nd plaintiff, and of the Defendants abovenamed in the following properties:—

LOT NO. I.

All that piece or parcel of land with a dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 10, containing by admeasurement 35 Square Yards, be the same, little, more or less, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the house of Jose Antone Fernandes, on the West by the house of Antone Fernandes, on the North by the vacant ground of Nicholas Pascoal Fernandes, and on the South by the compound of Nichol Pascoal Fernandes.

LOT NO. II.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, commonly known as Mussache Oart and Mussache Bhat, situate at Joorum village, Zilla Thana, Oart Registered in the Books of the Khote under Pote No. 3, Survey No. 17, containing nineteen ghoontas, and Mussache Bhat, Registered in the Books of the Khote under Pote No. 2, Survey No. 18, containing thirty-five and a half ghoontas, aggregating in all fifty-four and a half ghoontas, and bounded on the East by the Government salt batty ground, on the West partly by the Public Road, and partly by the oart of Jose Boaz de Monte, on the North by the oart of Lonrence Justiliano Fernandes, and on the South by the oart of Francis Fernandes.

LOT NO. III.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 6, Survey No. 12, containing 4 ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Manekji Sorabji, on the West by the property of Gabriel Antonio Fernandes, on the North by the property of Daniel Francis Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Fazul Peerbhoy.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandra Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 5, Survey No. 12, containing 2 ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the ground of Nicholas Pascal Fernandes, on the West by the Gabriel Antonio and Ignatio Rogue Fernandes, on the North by Daniel Joczia Fernandes, and on the South by Gabriel Antonio Fernandes.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 16, and Survey No. 14, containing 7 ghoontas, and bounded as follows: On the East by the Public Road, on the West by the property of Daniel Antone Fernandes, on the North by the property of Daniel De Monte, and on the South by the property of Daniel Francis Fernandes.

FOURTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 21, and Survey No. 14, containing three-fourths ghoontas and bounded as follows:—On the East by the Public Road, on the West by the property of Bastiao Paul Fernandes, on the North by the property of Luckma Powsha, and on the South by the property of Bastiao Paul Fernandes.

FIFTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 4, and Survey No. 15, containing one and a half ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Domingos Luis Fernandes, on the West by the property of Inacio Fonceica, on the North by the property of Antone Mariano Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Pedro Jose Fernandes.

SIXTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda district, Zilla Thana, registered in the books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 8, Survey No. 15, containing three-fourths ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Daniel Francis Fernandes, on the West by the property of Manokji Sorabji, on the North by the property of John Pascol de Monte, and on the South by the property of Daniel Francis Fernandes.

SEVENTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda district, Zilla Thana, registered in the books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 4, Survey No. 16, containing one ghoonta and bounded as follows:—On the East by the Public Road, on the West by the property South of Daniel Francis Fernandes, on the North by the property of Nicholas Pascoal Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Pascoal Antone Fernandes.

EIGHTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda district, Zilla Thana, Registered in the books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 6, Survey No. 16, containing six and half ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the public Road, on the West by the property of Manokji Sorabji, on the North by the property of Minguel Francis Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Luckma Pawsha.

NINTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda district, Zilla Thana, registered in the books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 16, and Survey No. 16, containing three-fourths ghoontas and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Gabriel Pedro Foncejca, on the West by the property of Daniel Francis Fernandes, on the North by the property o Manokji Sorabji, and on the South by the property of Gaspar Ignacio Fonceica.

TENTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda district, of Zilla Thana, registered in the books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 1, and Survey No. 20, containing twenty-nine ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Pascoal Antone Fernandes and Tookaram Talia, on the North by the property of Gabriel Antone Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Manuel Bastiao Fernandes.

ELEVENTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda district, Zilla Thana, registered in the books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 11, and Survey No. 30, containing four and a quarter ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Luckma Pawsha, on the West by the property of Manuel Pascoal Fernandes, on the North by the property of Pedro Jose Miranda, and on South by the property of Manuel Pascoal Fernandes.

TWELFTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandra Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, registered in the books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 9, and Survey No. 21, containing three and the e-fourths ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Nicholas Pascoal Fernandes, on the West by the property of Manuel Antone Gonsalves, on the North by the property of Antone Jose Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Jose Pascoal Fernandes.

THIRTEENTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 8, and Survey No. 22, containing three and three-fourths ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the Oart of Nicholas Pascoal Fernandes, on the West by the property of Gabriel Antone Fernandes, on the North by the property of Gabriel Bastiao Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Bastiao Fernandes.

FOURTEENTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 33, and Survey No. 24, containing four and a half ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Jose Pascoal Fernandes, on the West by the property of Francis Fernandes, on the North by the property of Minguel Francis Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Pedro Fernandes.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

SUIT NO. 188 OF 1900.—Contd.

FIFTEENTHLY.—All that piece of parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 24 and Survey No. 22, containing one and three-fourths ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by Manuel Antone Fernandes, on the West by the land of Nicholas Pascoal Fernandes, on the North by the property of Nicholas Pascoal Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Bastiao Fernandes.

SIXTEENTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 11, and Survey No. 23, containing one acre and seven ghoontas and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Bastiao Paul Fernandes, on the West by the house of Francis Fernandes, on the North by the property of Simao Jose Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Gabriel Antone Fernandes.

SEVENTEENTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 1, Survey No. 24, containing four and three-fourths ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Manuel Fernandes, on the West by the property of Bastiao Paul Fernandes, on the North by the property of Maria, widow of Jose Cunha, and on the South by the property of Manuel Pascoal Fernandes.

EIGHTEENTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 12, and Survey No. 24, containing five and one-fourth ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Nicholao Pascoal Fernandes, on the West by the property of Daniel de Monte, on the North by the property of Fazul Peerbhoy, on the South by the property of Nicolao Pascoal Fernandes.

NINETEENTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No 1, and Survey No. 25, containing seven and three-fourths ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Luis Fernandes, on the West by the property of Ghoostin Andrew Fernandes, on the North by the property of Luckma Pausha, and on the South by the property of Nicolao Pascoal Fernandes.

TWENTIETHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 3, and Survey No. 25, containing three and three-fourths ghoontas and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Ghoostin Andrew Fernandes, on the West by the property of Simao Jose Fernandes, on the North by the property of Mariano Joao Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Nicolao Pascoal Fernandes.

TWENTY-FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora, in Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 13, and Survey No. 26, containing two ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Bastiao Poulo Fernandes, on the West by the property of Raghunath Narayen, on the North by the property of Jose Ghoostin Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Raghunath Narayen.

TWENTY-SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 20, and Survey No. 27, containing three and a half ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Bastiao Paulo Fernandes, on the West by the property of Bastiao Paulo Fernandes, on the North by the property of Bastiao Domingos de Monte, and on the South by the property of Mariano Joao Fernandes.

TWENTY-THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 18, and Survey No. 28, containing two and a half ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Raghunath Narayen, on the West by the property of Paulo Manuel Gomes, on the North by the property of Luis Manuel Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Paulo Manuel Gomes.

TWENTY-FOURTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 15, under Survey No. 32, containing two and a half ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Ghoostin Andrew Fernandes, on the West by the property of Antone Ghoostin Fernandes, on the North by the property of Domingos Antone Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Bastiao Paulo Fernandes.

TWENTY-FIFTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 19, and Survey No. 32, containing two and three-fourths ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Manuel Fernandes, on the West by the property of Bastiao Paul Fernandes, on the North by the property of Simao Jose Cunha, and on the South by the property of Manuel Pascoal Fernandes.

TWENTY-SIXTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 7 and Survey No. 33, containing two ghoontas, bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Domingos Antone Fernandes, on the West by the property of Ghoostin Andrew Fernandes, on the North by the property of Pascoal Antone Pereira, and on the South by the property of Manuel Fernandes.

TWENTY-SEVENTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 13 and Survey No. 77, containing four ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property belonging to the Church of Mount Mary, on the West by the property of Domingos Luis Fernandes, on the North by the property of Antone Ghoostin Fernandes and on the South by the property of Pascoal Mates Rodrigues.

TWENTY-EIGHTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 14, and Survey No. 78, containing six ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Bastiao Paulo Fernandes, on the West by the property of Manuel Luis Fernandes, on the North by the property of Bastiao Paulo Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Daniel Antone Fernandes.

TWENTY-NINTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 7 and Survey No. 80, containing three ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Antone Ghoostin Fernandes, on the West by the property of Mates Antone de Monte, on the North by the property of Mates Ignacio de Monte, and on the South by the property of Gaspar Ignacio Fonceica.

THIRTIETHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 12, and Survey No. 80, containing seven and three-fourths ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Antone Ghoostin Fernandes, on the West by the property of Mates Antone de Monte, on the North by the property of Pascoal Luis Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Pedro Fernandes.

THIRTY-FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 16, and Survey No. 80, containing two and a half ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Antone Joorum Fernandes, on the West by the property of Government ground, on the North by the property of Joao Pascoal Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Bastiao Domingos de Monte.

THIRTY-SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 14, and Survey No. 91, containing four and three-fourths ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Government ground, on the West by the property of Manoo John, on the North by the property of Antone Francis Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Caostan Joorum.

THIRTY-THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 4, and Survey No. 19, containing fifteen ghoontas, and Pote No. 10, Survey No. 20, containing thirteen and three-fourths ghoontas, aggregating in all twenty-eight and three-fourths, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Gabriel Bastiao, on the West by the property of Joao Antone Fernandes, on the North by the property of Bastiao Paulo Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Joao Pascoal Fernandes.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Assistant Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. JEHANGIR, GULABBHAI and BILIMORIA, Attorneys for the Plaintiff's Assignee abovenamed, at No. 8, Sardar Buildings, Hammum Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 21st day of January, 1908.

K. F. MODY,
Assistant Commissioner.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—A Royal Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India, showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Boards Annas. Annual Subscription Rs. 3 including Postage.

TELEGRAMS:—"BOOKNOTES," BOMBAY.

NOW READY.

THACKER'S INDIAN DIRECTORY 1908.

AN ENDLESS SOURCE OF INFORMATION.

Price, Rs. 25 Cash.

Containing complete information regarding the Provinces of—Madras, Bombay, Bengal, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces, Eastern Bengal and Assam, Mysore and Coorg, North-West Frontier Province, and the Native States of India.

Official, Law, Educational, Ecclesiastical, Railway and Newspaper Directories for the whole of India.

Coloured Railway Map of India, three large Plans of Calcutta, Coloured Maps of Calcutta, and Environs; Bombay and Environs; Madras and Environs.

NO ONE CAN AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT A

THACKER'S DIRECTORY.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 14th March to 8th April 1908, both date inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
BARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY, 14TH MARCH, 1908.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BOMBAENSE PRESS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 309, Girgaum Road, Chira Bazar, by order of Mr. A. P. J. D'Sylva, and on account and risk of Mr. A. F. X. Gomes, the following:—

One English Printing Press, known as the "Bombaense Press," including all its materials, types, cases, galleis, one William Carter Royal handpress, books, files, tables, cot with bedding, etc., etc.

The above is now on view.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BROKEN AND SEASONED HORSES AT A CHEAP RATE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Tramway Co.'s Stables at Colaba Causeway:—

About 60 horses of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Co., Ltd., consisting of Australians, Arabs, Persians and Country-breds.

The horses are in good condition and are a useful batch.

The horses are sold in reduction of the Company's stud consequent of the electrification of the Tramway.

The horses are now on view.

UNRESERVED SALE OF HORSES.

Under instructions from the Mortgagee and on account and risk of the Mortgagor, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Bombay Stable Company's Yard, at Belasis Road, Byculla, on Friday, the 20th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), the undermentioned horses:—

1 pair of dark bay Australian geldings, broken to harness, 6 years, about 16 hands.

1 bay Australian geldings, about 16 hands, 5 years, broken to single and double harness.

1 grey Australian geldings, 6 years, about 15-1, broken to single and double harness.

1 bay mare, "Judy," winner of many races, 14-1½. certificate for life W. L. T. C.

The property of another gentleman:—

1 bay waler, 7 years, 14-2, ready for harness, fast and showy.

On account of the concerned—

1 brown waler gelding, 5 years, unbroken.
1 chest waler gelding, 16-3, 6 years, unbroken.
1 bay waler gelding, 15.3, 6 years, broken to harness.
1 brown waler gelding, 15-3, 6 years, unbroken.

The horses are now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Building Plots, at Ghamdevi Road.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th April, 1908, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the site, the following very valuable building plots, for the term of 999 years.

Plots Nos.	Area Square Yards.
87	1,983
88	1,459
89	1,533
90	1,662

Plans for the sites, conditions of sale, building conditions, form of lease and all further particulars, can be had on application from the Trust Engineer, Trust Building, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS AT PRINCESS AND SHAIK MEMON STREET.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th April, 1908, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the site the following very valuable building plots for the term of 999 years.

Plots No.	Approximate area.	Plots No.	Approximate area.
13	383 sq. yds.	18	567 sq. yds.
14	570 "	19	567 "
15	567 "	101	600 "
16	567 " Shaik	121	400 "
17	567 " Memon	122	270 "
	St. Plots	123	270 "

Plans for the sites, conditions of sale, building conditions, form of lease and all further particulars can be had on application from the Trust Engineer, Trust Building, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 18TH MARCH, 1908.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. FACING THE SEA. FORT, BOMBAY.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, BOMBAY.

MAURICE E. BANDMANN PRESENTS THE BANDMANN COMEDY CO.

FAREWELL VISIT! FAREWELL VISIT!

Alfred Sutro's Masterpiece.

Thursday, March 19th.—"The Walls of Jericho." Which ran for 600 nights at the Garrick Theatre, London.

J. M. BARRIES' FUNNY COMEDY.

Friday, March 20th.—"The Admirable Crichton." Which ran for 700 nights at the Duke of York's Theatre.

THE GREAT LONDON SUCCESS.

Saturday March 21st.—"Raffles." (THE AMATEUR CRACKSMAN).

JULIA NEILSON AND FRED. TERRY'S GREAT LONDON TRIUMPH.

Monday, March 23.—"Sunday." Record run at Comedy Theatre.

PINERO'S MASTERPIECE,

Tuesday, March 24.—"His House in Order."

W. W. JACOB'S SCREAMINGLY FUNNY COMEDY.

Wed., March 25.—"The Beauty and the Barge. Which ran three years at the Haymarket Theatre, London.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Rs. 5, 3 and Re. 1.
Doors open at 8-30 P.M. Commence at 9-30 P.M.
Plan now open at Messrs. ROSE & Co.
Seats can now be booked.

SKATING RINK.

CLOSE OF SEASON.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH MARCH,
GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL,
and LAST NIGHT of the Season.

ABDULLA & CO., LD.,
(of 9, New Bond St., London),
CIGARETTE SPECIALISTS.
ABDULLA'S
CIGARETTES
DE LUXE"

Are the Best, as supplied for the Royal Tour of H. R. H. The Prince of Wales and Suite during 1905,

The Selection of the Tobacco and its Manufacture being under English Supervision.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS FORTNIGHTLY
ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT THE INDIAN AGENCY
Rampart Row (Next P. & O. Office),
BOMBAY.

BEWARE of AMBIGUOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

The ONLY ONE ORIGINAL FIRM OF DASTOOR OCULISTS IS

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,

OPPT. THE "BOMBAY CLUB," FORT.

Where Eyes are Examined (FREE of CHARGE) to correct all complicated Errors of Refraction, by our Surgeon-Oculist, DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, (late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Westminster and other PRINCIPAL EYE HOSPITALS of LONDON) holding DIPLOMAS and CERTIFICATES by the PROFESSORS of the Hospitals testifying to his being "A THOROUGHLY ABLE AND QUALIFIED OPHTHALMIC SURGEON, AND A NEAT AND SKILFUL OPERATOR."

GUARANTEED first quality goods supplied at EXTREMELY MODERATE PRICES.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Co. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLES AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED AND UNBOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company and in accordance with Section No. 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX. of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 21st March 1908, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company's stables.

A quantity of valuables and unclaimed booked and unbooked articles and cotton pickings.

Also 8-F. P. bales, cotton.

A descriptive list of the booked articles can be seen at any station on the broad-gauge section of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instruction from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3-30 P. M. (S. T.)

The Materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 16: 82-84, Case No. 47, 97, Doongri Street.

Building Street Nos. 10-14; 41-43; 1-4; 107-109; 103-105; 97-101; 49-53; 111-115; 63-73 and 75-81; 114-88; 102-112; 100 and 5-7; 1-3; 58-64; Case No. 61: 77; 87; 100; 101; 102; 103; 99; 156 A. and B.; 165; 164; 163; 192; 193, 2nd Esplanade Road Koliwada No. 3 and 2: Bhandari Street and Essajee Street.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE-GOODS.

On TUESDAY the 24th instant, at 4 P.M. (S. T.), Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned the following goods:—

C.M. M.M. 2782: 2797—2	bales	grey shirtings.
C.M. 7504 & 7510, 7512—4	do.	do.
H.P.—8235—1	do.	grey drills.
V.P. 7710, 7713-15—4	do.	do. dhooties.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

Rs. 2-4-0 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA.
All Wine Merchants.

SOLE AGENTS,
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

On FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Peddar Road, Cumballa Hill (next to the Bungalow of the Honourable Mr. Justice Ghandawarkar), the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture by Robert, Devji Canji and others, consisting of sliding dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard, dumbwaiter, marble-topped tables and teapoys, drawing-room sofas and easychairs, cabinets and chiffoniers, English bedsteads, mirror and panel door almiras, clothes presses, marble-topped dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, bedroom sofas, windproof table and hanging lamps, carpets, rich table ornaments, etc., the property of J. Shrager, Esqr., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Victoria Lodge," next to Mr. Murzban's Bungalow, Murzbanabad, Andheri, the valuable and handsome French polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture by Benjamin, Roberts and others, consisting of sliding dining table to seat 18 persons, chairs, marble-topped sideboard, dinner waggon, teapoys, suite of drawingroom sofas and easychairs, Chesterfield sofa, cabinets, corner chiffoniers, bentwood marble-top and English table, bookcase, lady's chairs, writing table and chairs, Ottomans, half-back sofas, card table, single and double new designed bedsteads, marble-topped dressing and washhand tables, clothe press, zoonda almira, varanda seats, Jardineers, glassware, crookeryware and platedware, lamps, engravings, marble clock, table ornaments, etc. the property of a Parsee gentleman and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed property at Jackeria Masjid Street, without the Fort.

Under instructions from Esmabai, widow, of Haji Esmail Abdulla, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell the undermentioned property, by Public Auction, on the premises, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on WEDNESDAY the 8th day of April, 1908, subject to certain terms and conditions of sale :—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or shed standing thereon, situate at Jackeria Masjid Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 134 1-9 square yards or thereabouts, be the same, more or less, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward No. 2676, and Street No. 479-83, and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Jackeria Masjid Street, on the north by the house formerly of Poonja Bhisty and now of Jaffer Allarakhia, and on the south by the property of Memon Haji Esa Haji Fajla.

For further particulars of the property and inspection of the conditions of sale, under which it is to be sold, application may be made to Mr. F. P. Pavri, Attorney for the said Esmabai, at his Office in Tamarind Lane or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Landed Properties, Situate at Matunga, Vadala and Dadar.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, at Bank Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 11th day of April, 1908, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), by order of Mr. Ratanji Jamsedji Tata, and on account and at the risk of Jacinto Jao Baretto, Loojooba, widow of Sanjao Jao Baretto, Pedro Sanjao Jao Baretto, Avading Sanjao Jao Baretto, the sons, and Razoo Sanjao Jao Baretto, wife of Augustin Parii and Ritto Sanjao Jao Baretto, wife of Doming Matra, the daughters of Sanjao Jao Baretto, deceased, and Mathews Jao Baretto and Pascol Jao Baretto, the following properties in one lot or separate lots as may be expedient under the power of sale contained in the Identiture of mortgage, dated the 20th day of June, 1895, and transfer of mortgage, dated 14th February, 1907.

Description of the Property.

Firstly.—All that piece of land situate at Wadala, admeasuring 385 square yards or thereabouts, and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 13-2454, together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon.

Secondly.—All that piece of land situate at Wadala admeasuring 616 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's New Survey Nos. A 29 and A 38910, 2156, together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon.

Thirdly.—All those 2 pieces of land situate at Wadala, admeasuring 334 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's New Survey Nos. 33, 101, and 99, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon.

Fourtaly.—All that piece of Fezandari land situate at Wadala, admeasuring 111 square yards or thereabouts, being portion of Collector's New Survey No. 1—2290, together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon.

Fifthly.—All that piece of land situate at Wadala, admeasuring 307 square yards or thereabouts being portion of Collector's New Survey No. 49, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon.

Sixthly.—All that piece of land situate at Matunga, admeasuring 386 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 23 together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon.

Seventhly.—All that piece of land, with salt-works known as Kookree salt-pans, situate at Matunga, admeasuring 22,604 and 15,244 square yards respectively or thereabouts and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 3.

Eighthly.—All that piece of land with salt-works known as Mudly Antop Salt Pans, situate at Matunga, admeasuring 30,216 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 12.

Ninthly.—All those 25 pieces of vacant land situate at Wadala and Matunga, altogether admeasuring 11061 square yards and bearing Collector's New Survey Nos. 3-1070, 1-1084, 6-1083, 4-1083, 15-1091, 14-1099, 2-3-1099, 4-1072, 10-1051, 12-1100, 9-1100, 10-1050, 10-1080 13-14-1080, 5-1064, 2-1076, 2-1-177, 16-1058, 6-1090, 7-1066, 5-1050, 15-1077, 3-1078, 2-6-1053, 4-1024.

Tenthly.—All those 10 pieces of vacant land situate at Wadala and Matunga, admeasuring 8595 square yards and bearing Collector's New Survey Nos. 2C-2192, 2D-2192, 2E-2192, 4, 5, 11-2192, 2B-2192, 10-12-2192, 1-2182, 1 A, 1 B-2183, 34 A-5-8-2183, 11-2214, 3-4-2185, 5-2212, 7 A-2212, 1-2213, 2-2181, 14-2193 and 5-2179.

Eleventhly.—All those 11 pieces of vacant land situated at Matunga altogether admeasuring 8380 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's New Survey Nos. 5-15-979, 7-984, 1-978, 2-5-13-977, 2-973, 2-972, 17-965, 12-991, 9-982, and 6-1103.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for Mr. Ratanji Jamsedji Tata, at their Office No. 23, Church Gate Street, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 15TH MARCH, 1908.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 5-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Abbotsford 2,352 tons Captain W Scraggie arrived yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Querimba 4,937 tons Captain W. B. Smith arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and 4 deck passengers.

THE Japan Line steamer Kagoshima Maru 2,781 tons Captain K. Kori arrived in harbour yesterday from Yokohama with a general cargo and 3 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line steamer Circassia 4,315 tons Captain Haig will sail to-day for Liverpool, Marseilles etc, with a general cargo & the following passengers:—For Marseilles—Miss Barrow and Mr. W. Scott. For Gibraltar:—Revn. E. and Mrs. Kennend and 2 children. For London:—Mrs. Barnard, Col. Anderson's child and nurse, Maj E Barrow, Miss K Byrne, Miss Berney, Mr and Mrs Boyle, Mrs Bannerman, Col H E Bremner, Mr S M Edwards, Mr Harvey, Mr Mrs Jolific, Lieut Mcallam, Maj J J Orr, Lt Oakes, Major and Mrs Sherer and child, Miss Scott, Capt A E Ritchie, Brig, Genl Read, Mrs Read and 2 children, Lt E T Tillard, Lt G Turner and Capt Young. For Liverpool:—Mrs Fowler, Dr (Miss) J Grant, Mrs and Miss Hermans, Mrs Joseph and child, Mr J M Kippas, Mr C A Maynard, Col W X Maxwell, Col and Mrs Maxwell, Mrs McNeel and child, Mr J P Stagg, Mr C E Price, Miss Symonds, Mrs Swinho, Miss A A Swain, Lt L B C Tristram, Mrs T L E Ward. For Suez 2 deck.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P and O Company's steamer Devanha. 4,785 tons, Captain H Hide, will sail on Wednesday for Shanghai via Columbo and intermediate ports, with China and Australian mails a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Columbo—Lt. Col. and Mrs C L Slanton, Rev C B and Miss Young, Miss A Oliver, Mr E H Noor Mahomed, Miss Rundle, Miss B Rundle, Mr and Mrs W R Warren. Mr H Sauter, Mr and Mrs A Harrison, Maj A Arnold, Mr and Mrs Hansen, Mr F J Beckett, Mr J Harmah, Mr M S H Abdoolally, Mr Abdoolally, Mr Golambossen, Mr Shaik Adam, Mr J F Ripoll, Mrs Belas. For Melbourne:—Mr and Mrs Watch and infant, Mr J Morris, Mrs J Moris. For Sydney:—Mr and Mrs G Nujent, Mrs J Kullorn. For Adelaide:—Miss Ambrose. For Penang:—Mr R A Mant. For Yokohama:—Miss W Bookin Sir Jehangir Cowosji, Lady Jahangir, Miss and Mr Jehangir. For Hongkong:—Mr S C Woodward, Mr S M Clayton. Lt W B Bell, Lt R Paget, Lt R D Danso, Mr Zohurali, Mr Z Peerbhoy, Mrs Ashworth, Mrs J P Fernaldo. For Shanghai:—Mr S Hall.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Sphinx	Comdr Lillefield	R Navy
H M S Lapwing	Lt-Comdr A N Gouldsmith	R Navy
H M S Redbreast	Lt Comdr W Hoes	R Navy

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Hyacinth	Capt A W Heneage	R Navy
H M S Perseus	Comdr H Christian	R Navy
R I M S Palinurus	Capt Hickman	Survey St
R I M S Dufferin	Comdr De Berry	R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—MAR. 17.

Abbotsford	2352 Scraggie	Bombay Co
Africa	1302 Manley	M M & Co
Bigonia	2346 Mathews	
Chiverick	2441 Seldon	
Clan Cumming	3107 Williamson	P Muir & Co
Fazilka	2698 Wilson	M M & Co
Imani	2979 Penberthy	W & A Graham & Co
Ipswich	515 Pelling	Shah S N Co
King Robert	2514 Saunders	W & A Graham & Co
Kagoshima Maru	2781 Kori	N Y Kaisha
Kola	497 Cole	M M & Co
Majidi	1857 Coates	J & P S N Co
Norfolk	2506 Boney	G Cotton & Co
Nairung	2486 Thomson	I M & Co
Peninsular	2047	P & O Co
Querimba	4937 Smith	M Mackenzie & Co
Rodhi	2504 Howell	M M & Co
Shah Noor	2783 Harrison	H A H Hasam
Thornbeck	2345 Robson	Shaw Wallace & Co
Terrier	1008 Nilson	Bangkok F F Cambell & Co
Trafford Hall	2436 Hood	K Nixon & Co
Xima	146	Mahomed Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—MAR. 17.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan MacNeil	3504	Porterfield	Chittagong	22-3	F Muir & Co
B Devanha	4785	Hide	Shanghai	18-3	P & O S N Co
D&E Havrgiier	3349	Lemoine	Havre	21-3	K Nixon & Co
F Clan Macdougall	2975	Sterling	Dunkirk	27-3	F Muir & Co
G Mozaffari	1387	Moloney	R S Ports	20 3	B & P S N Co
K Kageshima Maru	3373	Arakawa	Kobe	22-3	N Y Kaisha
M Persia	4178	Powell	London	28-3	P & O Co

M D D

Sabarmati	524	Fakeera	M'glore	20-3	B S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Scindia	3353	Kelso	L'pool	26-3	W & A G & Co
2 Circassia	4315	Haig	L'pool	18-3	W & A G & Co
3 G Shirala	3400	Scott	Calcutta	20-3	M M & Co
4 Levanzo	2282	Belsito	Shanghai	17-3	F R S N Co
5 Weissenfels	2948	Seibil	Hamburg	20-3	Glade & Co
7 Virawa	2176	LeBrocq	N Y		M M & Co
9 City of London	5693	Thack	L'pool	24-3	K Nixon & Co
12 Oceana	3597	Hayward	China	31-3	P & O Co
16 Sultan	1781	Ulrich	Z'bar	27-3	A Strandes

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	Kagoshima Maru	Kori	Yokohama, Feb 11
	Abbotsford	Scraggie	Calcutta, Mar 5
	R I M S Dufferin	De Berry	Karachi, Mar 15
	Querimba	Smith	Rangoon, Mar 4

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Kenley	Wilson	Calcutta
	Plitvice	Signate	Chittagong
	Levanzo	Belsito	Hongkong
	Lawada	Kilpatrick	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—
Steamer Devanha, Hide, for Shanghai
" Circassia, Haig, for Liverpool, &c

The steamer Nera, for Noumea, began to load yesterday.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Colquhoun, arrived at Suez on the morning of the 16th instant.

The B I S N steamer Chyebassa, arrived at Antwerp on the afternoon of the 16th instant.

The B I S N steamer Mombassa, left Suez on the evening of the 14th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—600 bales hemp P Bhimji, 500 cwts myrabollams G Madhawji.

City of London s—240 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 20 bales wool, T Chimradas, 2,100 cwts linseed oil cakes, Glade and Co; 500 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—101 cwts cashewnuts, J Fachiri, 433 cwts cwts myrabollams, A Khimji, 330 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 3,135 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—3,750 cwts teelseed 22 cwts groundnuts Ralli Bros.

Scindia s—150 bales cotton 5,750 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Bros, 2,600 cwts mowrasced Shandwallace and Co; 1,000 cwts mowrasced, L Dreyfus and Co.

Nera s—101 cwts cashewnuts 1,910 cwts linseed John Fachiri.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Macdougall s—55 bales cotton. J A Begbie and Co; 3,917 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros, 2,001 cwts groundnuts A Blaschock and Co; 62 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GLASGOW.

Scindia s—6,140 cwts cottonseed, L Drayfus and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Cumming s,—5,663 cwts myrabollams, W. Bechar 2,000 cwts cottonseed F F Campbell and Co; 150 bales hemp S Reeve and Co; 2 cases twist W and A Graham and Co; 25 bales twist The Rehmani Mills 665 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 360 bales cotton K Visram and Co; 60 bales hemp 499 cwts myrabollams, Elejee Oomersey; 114 bales cotton, Ralli Bros, 56 bales cotton G Dossa and Co; 3,000 cwts myrabollam G Madhowji and Co.

Clan Macdougall s—3,000 cwts rapeseed Shaw Wallace: and Co; 200 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy, 3,001 cwts gingellyseed, Jebangir Cama and Co; 4,000 cwts mowrasced, D B Petit and Co; 125 bales cotton fly and waste, Khimji Visram and Co; 55 bales cotton, S Framji and Co; 2,040 cwts mowrasced, David Sassoon and Co; 650 bales hemp G Madhowji and Co

Trafford Hall s—32 bales twist K Nixon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Weissenfels s—820 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 165 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co; 143 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 276 bales twist, F F Campbell and Co; 10 bales twist, W and A G and Co; 75 bales cotton fly, B Rattanjee; 30 bales cotton fly, J N Kapadia and Co; 500 bales twist wood seed, 900 cwts Tarmeric, Banar Krause; 65 bales cottonfly G C Hirji and Co; 668 bales twist myrabollams; G Modhowjee and Co,

FOR BREMEN.

Weissenfels s—220 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

Scindia s—63 casks, salted skins A Allahibux.

FOR NEW YORK.

Weissenfels s—205 cwt gum, P Jethabhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Denanba s—6 chests opium, Cursitjee Bamonjee and Co; 20 chests opium, C. Ebrahim and Co; 22 chests opium, M H E Ellias; 41 cwts dryfruits, D N Shroff; 63 lbs teeth, H A Oomer.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—47 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 11 chests opium, A S J Abraham; 95½ chests opium, C Bamonji and Co; 31½ chests opium, P B Petit and Co.

Kagoshima Maru s—1,000 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE,

Kagoshima Maru s—377 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 200 bales cotten D D Currance and Co; 300 bales cotton, D B Petit and Co; 900 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 30 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR YOKAHAMA.

Kagoshima Maru s—500 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Kagoshima Maru s—240 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Kagoshima Maru s—501 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 17.

Rainfall, associated with thunderstorms, reported from False Point and Hyderabad. Southerly winds blowing at the head of the Bay, are causing an increase of humidity in North-East India; conditions are gradually becoming more favourable for thunderstorms. The disturbance in Persia has given rain in Spahan and Teheran and appears to be passing Eastwards. Burma—Skies clear or lightly clouded; humidity and temperature, nearly normal. North-East India, Orissa—false Point reports one and a half inches of rain; skies clear except in Orissa and the details in Bengal; humidity increased still below everage in a few stations, but over greater part of the Division, now either equal to the average, or above it temperature, in defect in the North-Western Districts, but normal elsewhere. United Provinces, Central India, Central Province no clouds reported air drier than usual; temperature risen, but still in defect at several stations. North-West India—Skies clear, except at few stations; humidity above the average in Lower Sind, Cutch and Kathiawar, below it elsewhere, especially in Baluchistan and the Punjab temperature approximately normal. Peninsula there has been a light fall of rain at Hyderabad; skies almost, clear moisture in the air is equal to, or above the average, except in parts of Bombay and the Deccan; temperature normal.

Forecast.—Thunderstorms are probable in parts of North-East India and possibly in South-East Deccan.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following informations published in order that the vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparision with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time on the 17th March 1908 was 28·974 inches, The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 10 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide guge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time) The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 17TH MARCH, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 17th March giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—Skies are clear throughout the district and the air continues to remain considerably drier than usual at most places. Winds are westerly at Delhi and Sirsa and north-westerly at Lahore and Ambala while Multan and Rawalpindi recorded calms. The maximum had been 2° to 5° in excess of normal at Rawalpindi and Lahore while during night time temperature was 1° to 4° cooler than usual generally.

United Provinces.—Skies are cloudless and the air contains less quantity of moisture than usual. Winds blow from the south-westerly direction at Agra and Mainpuri, from the westerly direction at Allahabad while Jhansi and Cawnpore recorded calms. Both the day as well as night temperatures have been 4° to 9° below the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are only lightly clouded in Sind while they are clear in Rajputana. Humidity has increased slightly in Sind. Winds are north-westerly at Karachi and Kotah and north-easterly at Jaipur while calms are recorded elsewhere. Both the maximum and minimum temperatures have been about the average in several places.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Light cloud has appeared only at Cawnpore while the air has been slightly or moderately damper than usual at Bhuj, Veraval, Rajkot and Surat. Calms or variable breezes prevail generally. Day temperature varied but slightly from normal everywhere except at Veraval where it has been 8° below the average and temperature during the night time was 6° cooler than usual at Deesa, Neemuch and Indore.

Central Provinces.—Skies are free from cloud and the air is considerably drier than usual at most places. The direction of air movement is south-easterly at Saugor, Hoshangabad, northerly at Raipur and Nagpur and westerly at Amraoti while calms are recorded elsewhere. Maximum varied from normal by small amounts and temperature during night was 3° to 6° cooler than usual generally.

Konkan.—Skies are clear while humidity has increased slightly at Bombay and Ratnagiri. Winds blow from the northerly or north-easterly direction along the coast. The maximum had been equal to the average at Ratnagiri and slightly below it elsewhere and last night's minimum was 5° in defect of normal at Karwar.

Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rain in light showers has fallen at Hyderabad while skies are clear almost everywhere. The air has become moderately damper than usual at Hyderabad and Belgaum and continues to remain drier in other places. Northerly or north-westerly winds and calms prevail everywhere. Temperature variations are generally small and irregular.

General Remarks.—Weather continues fine with passing clouds.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

A NEW edition of Mr. Vincent A. Smith's "Early History of India" will be issued immediately by the Oxford University Press. This, the first history of ancient India, deals with events from 600 B.C, to the Mahomedan Conquest, including the invasion of Alexander the Great, and it has not only been revised but also enlarged.

CAN THIS BE TRUE?

Our citizens may dispute facts, but they cannot disprove them. To add anything by way of an introduction to the opinion given below might detract from its value or lessen its weight. Bombay citizens can safely be left to draw their own conclusions based upon such convincing proofs. It means that it is just as it is represented to be.

Read the statement made by Dr. S. Goolamhusein, L.M. & S., Dispensary, 240 Musjid Bunder Road:—

I am convinced from practical experience that Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are reliable for the cure of diseases of the Kidneys, and may be taken by the most delicate person without causing bad after-effects.

They should be taken at the first indication of kidney or urinary trouble as they are dangerous if neglected. They tone up and strenghen the kidneys, helping them in filtering poisonous waste from the blood, which cause backache, rheumatism, dropsy, urinary trouble and such other ailment, that are due to weak or affected kidneys.

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If you mention this Paper your order will be sent postage and packing free.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MARCH 16.] [BOMBAY, MARCH 17.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent.	Consols	86 7/8		1/8
3 do.	Rentes	97 3/4	unchgd	
3½ do.	Sterling Loan	101 1/16		1/16
3½ do.	Govt. Securities	62 1/2	unchgd	
*Bar Silver in London		25 1/2		1/8
Do.	do. 2 months' hence	25 5/8		1/8
Do.	in New York	55 3/8		1/8
Exchange on London at Paris		25·18	unchgd	
Do.	do. do. Berlin.	20·45½		3/4
Do.	do. do. New York.	4·86	1/8	
Discount Bank of England Rate.		3 1/2	since 5 inst	
Do.	Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	2 7/8	unchgd	
Do.	Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	2 3/4		1/8
Do.	3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3 3/8		1/8
Do.	6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3 1/2		1/8
Interest Day-to-day Loans		3 3/8	unchgd	
Do. 7-day Market Loans		3 3/8	unchgd	

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 3/4 unchgd.
*Closing tone of Silver :—Steady.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots			Quiet and Easier.
Futures			...Steady.
East Indian			...Quiet.
Manchester			...Dull.
Total Sales			...7,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export			... 500
Imports			... 9,000
Mid-Americans			...5·98 unchgd.
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown			8 3-16 unchgd.

Future Delivery prices :—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July
5·57 +02	5·57 +01	5·58 +02	5·57 +02

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec
5·54 +02	5·46 +01	5·38 unchgd	5·31 unchgd	5·28 unchgd

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	...17,000 bales
Do. do. last year	...	...27,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	...	... 2,000 "
Do. to Continent	...	...29,000 "

Spot Cotton—11·00 unchanged,

Futures—Month of May, 10·40+04 } Advanced early on bull support and short covering and declined later owing to commission house liquidation.

Do. Do. July 10·17—04 }

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—10 15/16—1/8
Futures—Month of May 10·38—03
Do do July 10·29—01
Closing tone of futures—Quiet.

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat—Dull.
Wheat afloat for U. K, Qrs. 4,260,000.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—
Yellow Gujarat, 57½ April-May—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Brown Cawnpore 53 April-May—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.
Linseed :—
Tone of Linseed—Quiet but steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 1/8 unchgd.
Sugar :—
German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F. India, 13/6
Months of Shipment—May-August.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Firm.
Rubber :—
Para Rubber 3/4½ Value.

WOOL AUCTION.

The Liverpool wool auction opened to-day.
Number of Bales offered 31,200.
There was a fair attendance of home and foreign buyers.
Large supplies met with small competition and prices easier 5 to 10 per cent. lower.
Arrivals :—
"Colenso," "Gulistan."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
2 Bundles Rs	Rs. 5,100	Muscat	Kola	G H Methawani
5 Bundles Rs	10,000	Koweit	do	D Khimjee
3 Bundles Rs	6,000	Busreh	do	Standard Oil Co of N. York
1 Box Gold Coins	4,050	Marseilles	Oceana	N Foolchand Javeri
4 Boxes Sovs	22,752			
Gold Coins	14,107	Aden	do	Sundry Importers
Rupees	3,180			
20 Bars Silver	37,933	London	do	D Sassoon & Co

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [17TH MARCH, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—
Borrowers for two months at 5 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—
The market opened unchanged at 1s. 3½d. T. T. and 1s. 3 22/39d. on demand, the Credit rate being steady at 1s. 4 3/32d. 3 months' sight. There has scarcely been any business passing and there is no change to report at the close. To-morrow being a public holiday the Banks are closed. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...	... 1s. 3 7/8d.
Demand Draft	...	... 1s. 3 29/32d.
Credits—3 months' sight		... 1s. 4 3/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight		... 1s. 4 3/16d.
Do. 2 months' sight—France		168 3/4
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks		138 3/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight	...	140
Yokohama—30 days' sight	...	151 3/4
Shanghai—30 days' sight	...	187

Government Paper.

The market opened unchanged at 95 11/16 ready and 95 13/16 for the settlement and closes unchanged and steady. There is very little doing in the Bazaar and the easier tone in the money market has not so far tended to improve rates. Calcutta market is steady at 95¼ ready and 95 15/16 for delivery forward in two months.

We quote :—

Cash	...	Rs. 95-11
1st Settlement	...	" 95-13

Bullion :—

Bar silver in London closed 1/16 down on Monday at 25½ ready and 25⅝ for delivery forward in two months. The New York rate was also ⅛ lower at 55 3/8. Locally the market has been very steady, and at the close quotations are practically unaltered from the morning. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	...	24	5	0
Australian Bar Gold	...	24	4	0
Bombay Bar Gold	...	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns	...	15	2	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	...	15	2	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	...	66	14	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	...	66	0	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	...	65	11	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The market opened quiet with Good Broach quoted Rs. 260† and Fine Rs. 264/5, rates for other descriptions being much the same as yesterday's closing prices. Later on Good Broach steadied to Rs. 262. A fair amount of business has been done in March settlements, and there was some demand for Fine M. G. Bengals, May delivery, by shippers. In the afternoon Good Broach dropped to Rs. 259 and closing prices are as under in a weak market. Bengals are, however, steady.

For ready cotton there was rather more enquiry at Colaba both by exporters and Mills, the demand running on Broach, Bengals and Oomras. Holders were anxious to sell and the enquiry was met freely.

QUOTATIONS :—

		Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	...	263	March
Good M. G. Broach	...	259 1/2	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti		211	"
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon		204	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola		198	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti	...	198	"
Fine M. G. Muttia	...	191	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	...	189	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	...	192	"
Fine M. G. Bengals	...	180/81	"
Fine M. G. Bengals	...	183/4	May
F. G. H. G. Bengals	...	171	March
Good Westerns	...	223	May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar		237	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	...	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	...	8,000 bales.
Total Imports	...	6,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.
5·55 —02	5·55 —02	5·55 —03	5·54 —03	5·51 —03

A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.
5·44 —02	5·36 —02	5·29 —02	5·26 —02

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is quiet with little doing, and we quote :—

Ready	...	Rs. 8 2 6	B. T.
April-May	...	" 8 9 0	B. T.

Rapeseed :—
The market is quiet and prices are somewhat easier. We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore, April May		Rs. 9 6 6	B. T.
Yellow Gujerath		" 10 15 0	B. T.

Gingellyseed :—
The market is steady with a moderate business passing. We quote as under :—

Muggy	...	Rs. 55 0	0
Yellow Hinganghat	...	Rs. 58 8	0

Poppyseed :—

April-May	...	Rs. 10 15	0

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Castorseed :—

Ready	...	Rs. 31 0	0
April-May	...	" 32 0	0

Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed :—

		Rs. 24 8 0

Tone—Steady.

Mowrasced :—

		Rs. 5 2 0

Tone—Steady.

Groundnuts—

		Rs. 43 8 0

Tone—Steady.

Wheat :—

White Delhi, Apl.-May	...	Rs. 6

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and 2 per cent. Interest is allowed on amounts of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

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NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, L. ROBERTSON, Esq., I.C.S., Private Secretary, CAPTAIN J. G. GREIG, Military Secretary, CAPTAIN D. H. TALBOT, Aide-de-Camp, CAPTAIN H. F. B. BRYANT, Aide-de-Camp, which CANNOT BE DELIVERED at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Malabar Point, by 2 p.m., on 19th March, should be ADDRESSED "BOMBAY GOVERNOR'S CAMP" without the addition of any Post Town until the 24th March when they should be addressed to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Malabar Point.

2. Telegrams for CAPTAIN J. G. GREIG. Military Secretary, should be ADDRESSED to CAMP, but his Letters should be sent to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Malabar Point.

L. ROBERTSON,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

Dated 16th March, 1908.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1908.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACCOUNTS.

THE Appropriation Report on the accounts of Government of India for 1906-07 has just been issued by Mr. O. T. Barrow, Comptroller and Auditor-General. In it he shows that during the year there was a general growth of revenue beyond the anticipations of the Budget in most of the important branches, except salt, customs, forests and railways. By far the greatest increase occurred under opium, namely £829,400, due to the high price obtained in the Bengal opium sales. The stamp revenue was more by £59,200, excise by £80,900, assessed taxes by £80,600, and registration by £25,000. Interest improved by £126,900 chiefly in the investment of the Secretary of State's cash balances. Mint receipts were higher by £217,600 owing to heavy coinage to meet trade demands, partly also owing to the profits on the new bronze coinage. Post and Telegraph Departments improved by £24,000 and £14,900 respectively, while miscellaneous receipts were higher by £203,200 due to extraordinary receipts such as two instalments of the Tibetan indemnity. Irrigation revenue rose by £288,300 owing mainly to the development of irrigation in the Punjab and United Provinces. Military receipts were higher by £160,400 mainly due to the large sale of ordnance stores to Native States and of obsolete and unserviceable stores from arsenals and factories, and to a special receipt from the War Office on account of furlough pay of Native troops earned while on field service in China and Somaliland and specially granted to them on return to India. The decline in Salt was due to an over-estimate in Madras, in the Customs revenue under imports of spirits and exports of rice from Burma and Bengal and in the net receipts of the Railways (£369,409) due chiefly to higher working expenses. The actual total expenditure was better by £440,900 chiefly on account of lapses and savings under Army Services in the provision made for reorganisation stores in England, the demand for metals having been cancelled, and for Schedule measures in India under Special Defence Works due to alterations of the programme, and under other Public Works due mainly to short payments for land compensation and short outlay on brick manufacture in Eastern Bengal and Assam and to short outlay in Burma and Bengal. The net result of these and other variations was a surplus of £1,589,600 instead of £874,100 provided for in the Budget Estimate.

In face of the agitation concerning the increase of railway facilities and anticipations of the provisions in the new Budget this week, the section dealing with the Railway accounts for the past financial year will be interesting. Figures show that the net result of the working of all railways was a gain of £2,313,500 after meeting all charges for interest, annuities, etc., which, compared with the gain in the previous year, shows an increase of £311,600. Under receipts there was an increase of £1,343,100 due mainly to additional mileage opened, general development of traffic, heavy coal traffic on the East Indian Railway and grain traffic on the North-Western, Eastern Bengal and Indian Midland Railways. The total charges were more by £1,031,500 made up an increase in working expenses due partly to heavier expenditure on renewals of permanent-way, engines and vehicles, opening of new lines, repairs of bridges and flood damages and partly to the heavier traffic worked, and a decrease of £257,400 in charges for interest, annuities, sinking funds, etc., due to an alteration in the method of calculating interest on Debt and smaller shares of surplus profits paid to companies. There was an improvement in the earnings of all the more important State Railway systems with the exception of the Rajputana-Malwa and Great Indian Peninsula Railways, the decreases on these lines being due to a fall in traffic in food grains and cotton owing to short crops and the production being below the average. The total net receipts of the guaranteed railways were less than those of the previous year by Rs. 78,47,000. The decrease was, however, to a certain extent nominal as the previous year's figures included the net receipts of the Bombay Baroda and Central India accounts then under adjustment. Eliminating those figures from the comparison, the actual decrease is Rs. 6,08,000 on the Madras Railway and its extensions, due in the former to a large increase in the working expenses under renewals and locomotive expenses and in the case of the latter to a falling off in passenger traffic owing chiefly to outbreak of cholera and plague at Tellicherry. An examination of the figures under Expenses show that in many instances the expenditure on locomotives, wagons and coaches exceeded Budget and revised estimates. On the East India Railway, for example, Rs. 73,56,000 was put down for locomotives, Rs. 82,73,000 in the revised estimates, while Rs. 85,26,000 appears in the accounts. Under "carriage and wagon" the figures are Rs. 31,08,000, Rs. 38,72,000 and Rs. 32,97,000 respectively. On the Eastern Bengal Railway increases are noted under all heads, the same with the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, while on the North-Western there was an increased expenditure in locomotives but a smaller on wagons. On the Oudh and Rohilkhand, the expenditure fell short of the Budget Estimates. The Bengal-Nagpur, Indian Midland, G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. were also slightly in excess of the estimates.

Another instructive chapter of the Report is that treating of Military Receipts and Services. It is shown that the receipts in India fell short of the Budget estimate by Rs. 1,26,000 but exceeded the actuals of the previous year by over fifteen lakhs. Compared with the Budget the decrease was made up by a falling-off of Rs. 2,34,000 under Army and increases of Rs. 53,000 under Marine and Rs. 155,000 Military Works. The decrease under Army was due chiefly to small sales of malt liquor, provisions and stores and dairy produce and to the final adjustment in the Home Accounts of the capitation rate payable in respect of Indian Native Regiments lent for service in the Colonies, provision for which had been made in the Indian Estimates : partly counterbalanced by large issues of ordnance stores to Native States on payment and of extensive sales of unserviceable and obsolete ordnance stores from arsenals and factories. The increase under Marine was due mainly to all recovery claims against the Royal Navy, other departments, &c., issued in 1905-06 and 1906-07, having been adjusted during the year owing to the introduction of a different system of accounting from 1st April 1907. Compared with the actuals of the previous year, there were increases of Rs. 12,53,000 under Army, Rs. 2,30,000 under Marine and Rs. 25,000 under Military Works. Under Army the excess was chiefly due to the improvement and extension of dairy farms, to the sale of a large number of transport animals, to larger issues of ordnance stores to Native States on payment, to large sales of old stores and materials from arsenals and factories and to more realisations of subscriptions to the Indian Military Service Family Pension Fund ; partly counterbalanced by smaller sales of provisions and stores and malt liquor and less receipts from grass cultivation. The increase under Marine was due to the cause stated above, also to the adjustment of the previous year's expenditure incurred in the construction of launches for the Persian Government. The receipts in England exceeded the Budget Estimate by £168,800 owing chiefly to receipts from the Imperial Government in respect of the capitation rate payable on account of Indian Native Regiments lent for service in the Colonies and elsewhere ; to more receipts on account of Indian Troop Service ; and to an increase in the value of clothing, accoutrements, etc., in possession of regiments on their transfer from the Indian to the British Establishment. The saving under ordinary expenditure is shown to have been mainly due to lapses and savings in the provision made for schedule measures, of which the more important items are :—Reorganisation of Royal Horse and Field Artillery; reorganisation of the existing ammunition columns of Royal Horse and Field Artillery and formation of additional ammunition columns ; addition of 350 Officers to the Indian Army ; increase to the strength of Native Army Reserves of 50,000 men ; Native troops' lines ; additional mule corps and cadres ; purchase of land for lines of Native troops ; increase in reserves of Artillery ammunition ; rearmament of Horse and Field Artillery ; increase in Reserve of Rifles ; provision of small arms ammunition columns ; and working expenses of new Ordnance Factories. These savings were to some extent counterbalanced by increased expenditure on the creation of the Chief of the Staff's Divisions at Army Head Quarters ; by the moiety of bounty to British soldiers for extension of their service ; and by the grant of foot gear allowance and increased rate of kit-money to Native troops. Under Military Works, the expenditure exceeded by Rs. 3,29,000 chiefly due to the expansion of reorganisation measures; to large expenditure for the accommodation for Native Mounted Battery of Artillery, and British and Native troops and to the construction of Remount Department, Supply and Transport and Ordnance Works; partly counterbalanced by the postponement of certain works till the completion of the Re-organisation scheme. Under Special Defences the increase of 2,082 was due to heavier expenditure on the Break Water Pier at Bombay. There were savings in the expenditure in England to the extent of £64,700 made up of savings under Army (£84,100) and under Special Defence Works (£51,700), counterbalanced by increases under Marine (£42,600) and Military Works (£28,500). Army Charges showed increases of £895,700 under Effective Charges and of £22,400 under Non-Effective Charges, counterbalanced by the non-utilisation of the special provision of £1,002,200 for Reorganisation Stores.

THE HOLI : THE HINDU FIRE-WORSHIP.

THIS week the Hindus hold one of their most important festivals, that of the Holi, and to-day, Wednesday, is the principal day of this Holi festival which varies in its duration from two and three days to a week and even more with certain classes. Like most festivals of the Hindus, it is a season festival connected with spring. Forty days ago there was the Vasant Panchmi festival to mark the end of winter and the beginning of spring. Now, forty days after, the Hindus celebrate midspring, the height of the present pleasant season, with a festival of merry-making and joy. This merry-making is usually carried to great extremes especially by the lower classes with whom it is generally a time of great license of speech, and even act, to such an extent that the festival has come to be called "the unholy Holi" from a jingle of words. But this degeneration of an originally good and harmless institution in the hands of the uneducated masses is no unusual thing and is by no means confined to the people and religion of this country, for in other countries and among peoples of different religions, for instance those of Catholic Italy, we find a similar deterioration. The Saturnalia and Carnival in the latter country present several marked features resembling the Hindu Holi ; and they too were originally instituted in honour of the spring. The Holi is a festival of fire-worship, for the Hindus also worship fire, though their method is not quite similar to that of the Parsis who generally are supposed to be the only fire-worshippers. The Parsis may be said to reverence rather than worship fire and to hold it in extreme regard which they show by nourishing it with fragrant woods and balsams, and by always keeping it up and never extinguishing it if they can help it. The Hindus have not much scruples of a like kind and allow fire to go out without heed. Of the present festival one marked feature is the digging of pits in the open air in streets and lighting bonfires in them which are kept burning with fuel and also with cocoa-nuts for a night, and which are then extinguished and the pits filled up with earth which the people out of merriment throw at each other. The Parsis reverence fire on the occasion of several festivals held specially in its honour in quite a different and, it must be said, in a more becoming way. The Parsis too, especially the very low classes among them, were formerly attracted by this feature of fire-worship in the Holi, and joined to a certain extent in keeping up these Holi bonfires of the Hindus by pouring native butter and oil upon them and feeding them with cocoa-nuts, sandalwood and the like. But the enlightened class among them, when it acquired sufficient influence, were shocked by these practices of the lower classes and did their utmost in the past generation to put them down by pointing out the real difference between their regard and reverence for fire and this coarse method of worshipping it during the Hindu Holi ; and they have succeeded so well that at the present day no Parsis, however low, honour the Holi bonfires, and on the contrary they are shocked that the element which they hold in so much regard should be treated thus by their low class neighbours. It must be said that the educated and high class Hindus also disapprove strongly of several of the coarser features of the Holi in vogue at present.

About the origin of these bonfires various mythological explanations and accounts are given in the Puranas or semi-sacred writings of the Hindus. According to one the Holi fire is lit in commemoration of the burning of Kam the god of love by Shiv as a punishment for the mischievous interference of that sprightly person in his severe devotions. Shiv was engaged in those ascetic practices for which he is famous, among the high and solitary Himalayas when Kam tempted him, presenting to his sight the lovely Parvati, who had become enamoured of him, at mid-spring when all nature was rejoicing, when flowers sent forth their best fragrance in the woods and the birds sang their swee test song among the trees and the beasts of the forest forgot their nature for a time and were at peace with one another amid their pleasant surroundings. Shiv saw Parvati, fell in love with her and wedded her giving birth to Sadanand a hero who slayed a giant who was giving much trouble to gods and men. But Kam who had brought about the fulfilment of Parvati's wishes, was not allowed by Shiv to escape with impunity for having for once successfully trifled with him in his asceticism. He had three eyes and with the third he had power, as well befitting a great god of the Hindu Trinity, to burn any one with merely a glance. He threw this fiery glance with his terrible third eye in his forehead, and consumed Kam. This happened on the full moon of the month Fagun, which is current just now, and therefore on every full moon of this month the worshippers of Shiv make a bonfire in order to represent the burning of Kam. But in practice now among the Hindus the god of love, the little impish Kam, is not burnt and destroyed on this day in the Holi bonfires. Or if so consumed, he rises again like the phœnix of old from the ashes and is as powerful as ever among his devotees. It is rather his rejuvenation than his death by fire that is commemorated in practice by the Hindus to-day on the Holi festival.

SAVING THE "TIMES."

THE official announcement that the *Times* is saved from the fate of passing into the hands of the apostles of inaccurate journalism will be received with relief not only by all Englishmen but by all who have affection for old traditions, whatever their nationality. The new regime is to be but a confirmation of the old. Mr. Walter will occupy practically his old position and Mr. Moberly Bell becomes managing Director instead of Assistant Manager. Of the rest the advent of Mr. Buckle to a seat on the board makes little real difference, for, as Editor since 1884, he has been the controlling factor in that part with which the public is most concerned, for nearly a quarter of a century, in fact for almost half his life. Mr. Buckle was a Winchester boy but Honiton Grammar School also claims him as its own, and as a son of Canon Buckle of Twerton, near Bath, he is one of the great number of Fleet Street's inhabitants who are the sons of clergymen and come from the West. Mr. Chirol is one of the foremost authorities on Foreign Affairs to-day and has been director of Foreign Affairs on the *Times* for some years, while Mr. Monypenny was Assistant Editor until he was appointed Editor of the "Johannesburg Star." No shares, it is said, will be offered to the public, which is a matter for congratulation almost as much as the names of those who will have the control. No mention, it will be noticed, is made of the gentlemen who have been responsible for the excrescences in the shape of the Book Club and other things which have done much to damage the paper's prestige, and it is possible, and to be hoped, that these adventitious and unadvantageous features will disappear. It has been suggested that the crisis which has caused the sale was, in its turn, the result of too many outside drains on the funds, and presumably the Courts taking this into account have seen to it that the new company starts off unhampered in this way. Mr. Hooper might do worse than direct his energies to help Mr. Franklyn Thomasson restart the *Tribune*.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Caledonia," with the outward Mails of the 6th instant, left Aden at 11 a.m. on Monday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 1 p.m. on Friday next.

GENERAL SIR JAMES WILLCOCKS and Colonel Hugo Keppel, who played such prominent parts in the Zakka Khel expedition, are proceeding to Calcutta, this week, to see the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief.

THE P. and O. (extra) s.s. "Socotra," from Colombo, is expected to arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m. on Sunday the 22nd instant.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Austria," from Japan, left Colombo on the morning of the 17th instant and is due here on the 21st instant at daybreak.

A MEETING of the shareholders of the East India Railway is advertised, to discuss proposals for transferring the Head office of this line from London to Calcutta.

SIR FREDERICK LELY will, probably, act as Chairman of the Royal Commission on Decentralisation, after the departure of Mr. Hobhouse, from Simla, on the 9th proximo, en route for Home.

Out of 94 persons, who were arrested by the police, in connection with the looting in Peshawar City, in the 6th inst., it was found that only 46 belonged to the Afridi Jirgah, then assembled in the City ; the remainder consisted chiefly of budmashes, resident in the City and District. The 40 Afridis have now been released, on a promise of the Jirgah, the value of all property found to be lost, will be paid by them within the following three weeks.

THE EXPANSION OF BOMBAY.

Native Piece Goods Merchants' Views.

The following memorial has been sent by the Chairman of the Bombay Native Piece Goods Merchants' Association, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, regarding the Expansion of the City of Bombay :—

"It has come to the knowledge of the Committee of my Association that some of the local leading Associations and Bodies have been asked by the Government to submit their views in connection with the various schemes for the expansion and development of the city of Bombay, and although the privilege of being consulted on such an important matter has not been extended to my Association, my Committee deem it their duty to take the liberty of submitting their views, though unsolicited, on a subject of vital importance which directly as well as indirectly involves questions affecting not only the trade in general of the members of my Association, but also their social and civic interests, and which suggests schemes in contemplation involving heavy and enormous outlays. The views of my Committee on the subject are—

(1) As regards the scheme for construction of suitable sites for the habitation of people in the northern part of the Island, my Committee beg leave to suggest that such cites should be set apart specially for the exclusive use and habitation of all classes of people.

(2) As regards the reclamation of a portion of Back Bay, and the construction of dwelling houses on the site thereof, my Committee are of opinion that this part of the scheme should be altogether abandoned, for the obvious reason that the buildings erected on the sites would materially interfere with and block the free access of fresh and health-giving sea breezes which hitherto find uninterrupted way to the different parts of the city and which is so essential for a thickly populated city like Bombay. My Committee believe that the object of the Princess Street scheme and other schemes of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, which have been already carried out with the main object of affording the free access of pure air from Back Bay, will be defeated to a large extent by the proposed reclamation of Back Bay and the raising of the level of ground and by appropriation of the same for the erection of lofty buildings and mansions. For instance, the free access of air to the Wellington Lines and Cooperage as also the Rampart Row has been to a great extent interfered with by the palatial buildings recently built in these localities. Moreover, the carrying out of this project will involve an enormous amount of expenditure, and it is doubtful whether the benefit to be derived therefrom would be commensurate with the expenditure, having regard to the fact that the sea between Marine Lines and Chowpati is always very boisterous and rough during the monsoon.

(3) As regards the utilization and development of the Island of Trombay, my Committee beg leave to submit that this work must be left to be undertaken by a Syndicate which may be formed for the purpose ; for, if this is allowed to be done, it will really be the concern of those who can afford to lay out and invest monies, and the general body of taxpayers will be relieved of the heavy burden of such a highly expensive project. On the other hand, if the wealthy part of the population were allowed to make their own arrangements for their residential quarters in the Island, little inconvenience will be experienced by them by reason of their residences being removed to a little distance from the city of Bombay.

(4). Among the various public inconveniences and difficulties which will be seriously experienced by reason of cutting off the Railway communication of the B. B. and C. I. Railway lines from Colaba to Grant Road, there will be one which will weigh most heavily upon the merchants and members of my Association and their employes. For the protection of their trade and safety of their lives during the plague season in Bombay, a very large number of bungalows, chawls and houses have been erected as health resorts in the villages bordering on the B. B. and C. I. Railway. To be in communication with these resorts, it is most essential that the existing B. B. and C. I. Railway communication should be allowed to remain undistributed, because it is the most convenient means of communication for the residents of C and D Wards, in the same way as the G. I. P. Railway line terminating at Victoria Terminus is to the residents of A and B Wards, who have their health resorts mostly in the villages bordering on the G. I. P. Railway.

(5) The cutting off of the existing Railway communication above Grant Road will deprive the residents of C and D. Wards, and especially the members of my Association, of many of the conveniences, comforts and advantages hitherto enjoyed by them. Of the said two Wards, C Ward is the principal centre of the trade, and dealers and merchants in all sorts of piece-goods, yarn and twist, gold, silver and other commodities, as well as shroffs and jewellers, live as well as have their places of business in this Ward. They enjoy special advantages and conveniences by means of the existing arrangements of the B. B. and C. I. Railway lines. My Committee hope that these advantages will not be taken away from them.

(6) My Committee think it highly impracticable to carry out any scheme for devising means for the separate habitations of the wealthy, middle, and poor classes of people in different localities. The Mahim woods cover an area of several miles, and if the same are made conveniently habitable by opening out large roads and areas, the wealthy class of people having the means of keeping horses and carriages would be naturally inclined to occupy the sites near the sea-shore, the poor class will be inclined to select sites near the Railway Station and the middle class may prefer sites between the sea-shore and the Railway Station. Such an arrangement would adjust itself of its own accord without the interference of any outward influence. The fact that the people have a natural aptitude for their residential arrangements according to their state and mode of life, is proved by the present mode of habitation at Colaba. The social and religious customs and usages of the native population of all classes are such that these different classes cannot conveniently live at a great distance from one another. My Committee therefore think that if the Mahim woods are utilized for habitable purposes, accommodation can easily be made for residence of people of all grades and modes of life. My Committee further beg to submit that it is highly essential that suitable provision for the residence of the labouring class at specially cheap and low rents should be speedily made either by the City of Bombay Improvement Trust or by the proprietors of the Mills in the E and F Wards near the places of their avocations. The wages earned by them depend upon the state of the market which is governed by the rule of supply and demand, and they cannot afford to take the benefit of the Tramways and Railways as a means of communication between their places of residence and avocation, although further reductions were to be made in their respective fares.

(7) My Committee think that the channels of communication as at present existing are sufficient for the immediate needs of the City and that therefore there is no necessity at present for widening the Abdul Rehman Street. The widening of this street will mean the destruction of property worth crores of rupees and will tend to raise the already high rents by throwing out persons living in that crowded locality homeless.

(8) In conclusion, my Committee beg most earnestly to invite the attention of the Government on a matter of special importance, namely, the absolute necessity and want of cheap residential quarters for the use and occupation of the working class, and especially those engaged in the service of native traders, whose monthly wages range from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 per month. Although in the scheme No. 2 and the Colivada Scheme provisions for erection of chawls have been made, and further chawls are yet to be erected, it appears that such chawls are only intended for the use of Mahars, Maharathas and Konknee and such other low class communities. My Committee therefore beg to make a suggestion that similar provisions should also be made for the use and occupation of the poor high class Hindus working on low wages, such as Brahmins, Banias, Bhatias, and Loohanas, &c., as well as of Mahomedans and Parsees. These people are forced to accept low-paid services on account of a competition arising from the out-pouring of a large number of candidates for services from up-country districts afflicted with scarcity and plague. It is this class of people especially that die in large numbers during the plague seasons in Bombay. Their low wages do not permit them to make adequate residential accommodations. The Statistics of the Census Reports for 1901, afford ample evidence of the fact that the proportion of people being forced to occupy insufficient and scanty house accommodation by far preponderates over the cases of people occupying sufficient room area in the B and C Wards. The following are the figures of population of B and C Wards according to the Census Reports of 1901 :—

Ward.	Population.	No. of Rooms. One Room.	Total of One Room Tenements.
B	129,566	27,582	109,440
C	150,843	30,591	116,861

The abovementioned two Wards are the chief native mercantile centres of Bombay. It is in these Wards that the low paid poor high class Hindu, Mohamedan and Parsee employes reside, and for this reason it is highly essential that cheap residential quarters and chawls for their use and occupation should be erected.

ENTRANCES TO THE TRAM CARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It seems that something must be done, and that too without delay, to the present half blocked wire entrance, painted black, put up to prevent passengers from getting in and out of the electric cars, if not, there will be serious accidents sooner or later, perhaps ending in loss of life for those half closed entrances are nothing less than death traps. They cannot be seen till one comes up close to them owing to the wire netting being almost invisible as there is hardly anything to show the public that the entrance is barred up half way. They should be closed up altogether from top to bottom so as not to tempt or mislead the public to make a rush for it. The other day a Goanese was very nearly killed by mistaking this half barred entrance for an entrance to the car and made a dash for it and jumped up to get in, but to his surprise he found it barred by this wire netting: he however held on like grim death from without, and, if it had not been for the plucky manner in which the conductor gripped the man and pulled him up over the closed entrance, the man perhaps might have been crushed to death had a Car come from the opposite direction as this occurred just near one of the posts at the stopping places. Last week a man had his leg crushed near Foras road by boarding a car from the wrong side and this should be a warning to the Company. It would be a welcome advantage to the public if the half way entrances could be painted in some bright colour to show distinctly that there is no entrance on that particular side. Another great inconvenience experienced almost daily by the passengers is the pressing want of more entrances to and from the cars. At present the middle entrance is the chief one but the rush to get in and get out is more from this entrance than the other two, and it very often happens that those who are eager to get out are pushed back by those who are equally eager to get in on the arrival of a car at the stoppages for fear of being shut out and then follows a yelling scene from within and without and a regular jam follows till one side or the other gives in and makes room and of course this means delaying the car. What this will mean during the rainy season may better be imagined, with a long string of passengers one behind the other shut out during a drenching downpour anxiously waiting to enter. If it could be arranged that one of the entrances should be used exclusively for Passengers to get out it will be a decided improvement, but if this cannot be done, then there should be more entrances opened out as formerly as in the horse cars. It would be well if the conductors could pay greater attention to helpless female Passengers when they ask for tickets for their destination. The other day four old Hindu women bound for Mahalaxmi were given tickets on the J. J. Hospital line but instead of the women being told where they were to get down, they were taken nearly half way down to the J. J. Hospital and when they again enquired they had to get down and walk back to the Two Tanks to catch the car ! Conductors should be warned to be more attentive to the female passengers as this would prevent much inconvenience being forced on them as many of them are very ignorant and helpless creatures to whom a kind word from the conductors would be a gain to the Company.—Yours, &c.

OBSERVER.

ARRIVAL OF THE R.I.M.S. "DUFFERIN."

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer "Dufferin," Commander T. A. L. de Berry arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, which port she left on the 15th instant, with the following details :—21st Company, 3rd Sappers and Miners, (for Kirkee) ; 2 officers, 1 non-commissioned officer, 2 women, 4 children, 4 native officers, 1 woman, and 4 children, 145 non-commissioned officers and men, 17 women, 12 children, 12 followers, and 2 horses. 2nd Gordon Highlanders (for Calcutta) 1 officer, 57 men, 2 women, and 2 children. The following are the names of the officers :—General Gordon, Captain Cory, Captain G. Hackney, Lieut. Towend, Lieut. Bell, and Lieut. Capendal.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

The following is the programme of His Excellency the Governor's tour to Kolhapur :—

March 19th, Thursday—Leave Victoria Terminus at 3 p.m. (S. T.) by mail departure private ; arrive Poona at 6-45 p.m., leave Poona at 8-45 p.m., by special.

March 20th, Friday—Arrive Kolhapur at 8 a.m., arrival public.

March 21st, Saturday and 22nd, Sunday—Halt.

March 23rd, Monday—Leave Kolhapur, at 10-30 p.m., by special.

March 24th Tuesday—Arrive Poona at 6 a.m., and leave Poona at 7-5 a.m. by mail ; arrive Victoria Terminus at 10-50 a.m., arrival private.

His Excellency will be accompanied by Mr. L. Robertson, I.C.S., Private Secretary, Captain J. G. Greig, Military Secretary, Captain D. H. Talbot, Extra Aide-de-Camp, Captain H. F. B. Bryant, M.V.O., Extra Aide-de-Camp.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday in the Municipal Hall, Mr. Joseph Baptista presiding.

The letter from the Municipal Secretary, reporting that at a meeting of the Corporation, held on the 9th March 1908, Mr. S. E. Edwardes, I.C.S., Mr. Framjibhoy Meherally Chinoy, Mr. Munmohundas Ramji and Mr. Joseph Baptista were duly elected members of the Standing Committee under Section 46 of the Municipal Act, was recorded.

The Commissioner in a letter stated that for the supply of Sluice Valves, C. I. Pipes, special castings etc., required for laying mains in various parts of the City he proposed to accept the tender of Messrs. Burn and Co. which was of Rs. 67,897-5-8.

The Committee resolved that the tender of Messrs. Burn and Co. be accepted and contract be entered into.

The Commissioner in a letter stated that for the supply of Sluice Valves, C. I. Pipes and special castings required for laying water mains in B. Ward he proposed to accept the tender of Messrs. Burn and Co. which was of Rs. 86,315-4-0.

The Committee resolved that the tender of Messrs. Burn and Co. be accepted and contract be entered into.

The Commissioner in a letter stated that during the absence of Mr. N. Mangalmn, Deputy Executive Engineer, Dhanjee, on privilege leave of 3 months, granted to him from the 25th May next, Mr. D. D. Daruwalla would be placed in charge of the current duties of Mr. Mangalm's Office in addition to his own duties. The Committee resolved that the allowance payable could be no more than Rs. 10.

The Commissioner in a letter stated: "I have the honour to state that 8 casks of cement were damaged during the last monsoon and are now not fit for use. I therefore request the sanction of the Standing Committee and Corporation to their value Rs. 48, being written off from the Reserve Stock account. The floor of the cement godown at the Stores has been raised one foot in order to avoid flooding during the rains."

Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey said that he knew that practice prevailed in Bombay of purchasing damaged casks of cement, of powdering them again and selling them as good cement. The damaged cement should therefore be so destroyed that there might be no chance of its being used again.

The Commissioner : I will have them consigned to the Bobula Tank. (Laughter.)

The matter was forwarded to the Corporation for sanction.

A Memorandum from the Commissioner forwarding a statement showing the storage and consumption of water in the Municipal Lakes for the week ending the 8th March 1908, compared with the storage and consumption for the corresponding week for the year 1907, the consumption during the week being 409 millions of gallons and the contents available for consumption being 19,227 millions of gallons was recorded.

TROUBLE IN THE WEST INDIES.

REIGN OF TERROR AT PORT-AU-PRINCE.

Surrender of Refugees Demanded.

BRITISH WARSHIPS DESPATCHED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 16.

A reign of terror exists at Port-au-Prince, where twelve of the leading citizens, alleged to be concerned in a conspiracy, have been dragged from their beds and summarily executed.

An ultimatum has been sent to the French and German Ministers there, demanding the surrender of some refugees.

Mr. Asquith, in the House of Commons, replying to a question on the subject, announced that the British warships "Cressy" and "Indefatigable" have been despatched to the scene, and that French and German warships are also proceeding thither.

It is announced at Berlin that Germany and France are acting together.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

A telegram to the "New York Herald" from Port-au-Prince states that twenty-seven suspected revolutionaries were executed on Sunday. All of them were blacks.

The prisons are overcrowded and all suspects have been put in irons.

A proclamation has been issued by the President promising the maintenance of order and security.

The representatives of Great Britain, Germany and France have informed their Governments that they are apprehensive of a massacre of foreigners.

A telegram from Washington states that a warship is proceeding to Port-au-Prince as a precautionary measure.

UNITED STATES FLEET.

The Visit to Australia.

GREAT PREPARATIONS.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

The American Fleet has been invited to visit New Zealand, and the Tasmania Council has asked the Government to issue an invitation.

A royal reception is being prepared for the Fleet, in Australia.

The State Governments are co-operating with the Commonwealth Government to make the visit a success.

THE MOROCCO WAR.

French Successes.

TERRIBLE CARNAGE OF MOORS.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

News from Morocco states that General Damade, on Sunday last, dispersed a large gathering of Moors who fought most obstinately for hours.

The Moors lost heavily, especially from bayonet charges, and their tents and herds were captured.

The French troops returned to camp after a march of thirty-eight miles, in which they displayed wonderful endurance.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

A description of the battle fought on the 8th instant shows that the Moors were caught between unscalable cliffs and hundreds were slaughtered by the French artillery.

Ultimately the order to cease fire was given for humanity's sake.

MISS FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

Freedom of the City Conferred.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

The Freedom of the City was to-day presented to Miss Florence Nightingale, at the Guildhall, her nephew accepting it on her behalf, as she was unable to attend.

THE RUSSIAN DUTY ON INDIAN TEA.

No Reply to British Representations.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

Mr. Runciman in the House of Commons, informed Mr. Rees that Russia had not replied to the representations made to her on the 6th of February to remove the duty on Indian tea, *viâ* Black Sea.

THE DIAMOND MARKET.

Mine to be Closed Down.

HIGH PRICED STONES NOT WANTED.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

A telegram from Kimberley states that the Dutoitspan Diamond Mine will be closed down on 24th April, owing to the lack of demand for high-priced stones.

THE "TATSUMARU."

Released.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

Reuter wires from Hongkong that the "Tatsumaru" has been released.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

In the Association Football Match, between England and Wales, the latter team was beaten by 7 to 1.

THE FATE OF "THE TIMES."

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

A "Staff" Company to be Formed.

MR. WALTER REMAINS AS CHAIRMAN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 16.

It is officially announced that a Company is to be formed to take over the "Times," which politically and editorially will remain wholly unchanged.

Mr. Walter will be the Chairman, Mr. Moberly Bell, the Managing Director, and Mr. Buckle, Mr. Chirol and Mr. Monypenny, sole Directors.

No shares will be offered to the public.

THE TERRITORIAL ARTILLERY.

Further Discussion in the Lords.

EFFECT OF LORD ROBERTS' CRITICISM.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

In the House of Lords the discussion on the Army was continued, the majority of the speeches testifying to the feeling created by Lord Roberts criticism of the Territorial Artillery.

Lord Elgin, in replying, argued that the Territorial Troops would practically have upwards of six months for training before having to confront any invader.

THE PARLIAMENTARY BUSINESS.

Recesses Shortened.

AUTUMN SESSION PROMISED.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

The "Times" understands that the Government has decided to shorten the recess at Easter and Whitsuntide and to adjourn in July and to hold an Autumn Session.

CANADA AND JAPANESE.

Compensation to Last Year's Sufferers.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

A telegram from Ottowa states that supplementary estimates have been presented which include compensation to the Japanese who suffered in the riots last September.

THE TUTICORIN RIOTS.

Chidambaram Pillay's Bail Application Dismissed.

QUIET RESTORED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 17.

Yesterday everything was quiet both at Tuticorin and Tinnevelly and the bazaars have all been opened.

A further force of the Reserve Police arrived yesterday morning, from Trichinopoly, they lined the road leading from the Railway Station to the Sessions Court, as a precautionary measure, against any demonstration, which, however, did not take place.

Chidambaram Pillay's application for bail, was argued yesterday before Mr. C. G. Spencer, the Sessions Judge. Mr. Sadhu Ganapathi appeared for the petitioner in the security cases, and contended that his remand to custody, pending enquiry, was not legal. Mr. Sundra Sastri, the Public Prosecutor, opposed the application. In passing orders on the application the Sessions Judge observed, that reading section 114, together with section 344, the District Magistrate had the power both to issue a warrant and to remand the accused to custody, from time to time, till the proceedings had been completed, and, so far, with regard to the legal aspect of the matter so far as remanding the petitioner to custody, which was within the discretion of the Magistrate, the Judge remarked, that he would require very strong proof of the fact that the District Magistrate must have exercised his discretionary powers wrongly, before he would be justified in interfering with the orders. The petition was therefore dismissed.

Twenty-one S. I. R. Volunteers from Negapatam, and 21 from Trichinopoly left for Tuticorin yesterday.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY, ARRIVALS, MARCH 17.—Lieut. Banks, the Guides, from Maidan.
Lieut. Kingsley, 2-4 G. Rifles, from Bakloh.
Lieut. Phayre, 1-4 G. Rifles, from Bakloh.
Lieut. Macallan, the Cameronians, from Cawnpore.
Capt. Ritchie, The Cameronians, from Cawnpore.
Capt. Young, 10th Lancers, from Jullunder.
Col. Carnegy, 2-4 Goorkhas, from Bakloh.
Col. Maxwell, I. Army, from Kohat.
Lieut. White, 117th Maharattas, from Kamptee.
Lieut. Tillard, R. E., from Kirkee.
Capt. Bliss, 64th Pioneers, from Belgaum.
Lieut. Walsh, R. F. A., from Jubbulpore.
Capt. Whittington, M. W. S., from Bangalore.
Lieut. Hopwood, Lincolnshire, from Kamptee.
Lieut. Barker, Lincolnshire, from Kamptee.
Lieut. Powell, 105th L. I., from Belgaum.
Major Grace, 105th L. I., from Agra.
Lieut. Harley, 121st Pioneers, from Poona.

DEPARTURES, MARCH 17.—Major Forteatti, S. and T Corps, to Poona.
Lieut. Col. Whyte, 117th M. I., to Kamptee.
Capt. Baker, R. Fus, to England.
Capt. Bell, R. Fus, to England.
Lieut. Harrison, 116th M. I. to England.
Lieut. Raymond, Poona Horse, to England.
Capt. Davy, R. A. M. C., to Poona.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

Wednesday, March 18.

The undermentioned Officer qualified, in the language test specified, at Bombay on 3rd February, 1908. Hindustani—Lower Standard—Part II. Lieutenant J. A. S. Phillips, I. M. S.

PICKETING is reported to be going on, in connection with the strike of the Government Dockyard hands at Calcutta, only a few of whom, have, so far, resumed work. The "Englishman" states, that several members of the legal profession, have been addressing the strikers. The names of Messrs. A. C. Banerjee and Lalit Mohan Ghosal being mentioned in this connection.

GENERAL FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

Public Meeting in Calcutta.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 17.

At the public meeting of the citizens of Calcutta, this evening, His Excellency the Viceroy, who presided, made the following speech :—

Mr. Sheriff, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I venture to think that before I address you as to the object of to-day's meeting I should explain to you the circumstances under which I have gladly consented to preside. I need scarcely tell you that ever since the premature stoppage of the monsoon last autumn the Government of India and the Local Governments have been occupied in anxiously watching the agricultural situation as it developed week by week and in making ready for the worst that could possibly occur. But I am not here to-day as representing the Government of India. I have merely consented to preside in response to an invitation conveyed to me by the Sheriff on behalf of the citizens of the Metropolis at a meeting for the organization of a Charitable Relief Fund. The non-official public, promoted by its own generous impulses, has come forward of its own accord to show a practical sympathy for the suffering in the affected tracts. In that sympathy I very fully share and it is in the hopes of furthering the general wish of the Calcutta community that I have welcomed their invitation to take the chair.

EXTENT OF THE FAMINE.

The general position is at present as follows :—

The famine area comprises practically the whole of the United Provinces, some of the Protected States in Central India and parts of the Punjab, Bengal, the Central Provinces and even Bombay. It covers approximately 15,000 square miles, somewhat more than Great Britain, Ireland, Holland and Belgium, combined with a population of roughly 50 millions—in other words over one-twelfth of the area of India and one-sixth of its population are affected, and though I have been told that some exception has been taken to raising a General Fund for all India on the present occasion on the ground that this is merely a United Provinces famine, it is really much more than that, though the depth and extent of the distress in the United Provinces, compared with that under the other Local Administrations, has naturally focussed public attention on that one particulary part of India. But even supposing we had only a United Provinces famine to deal with the needs of that Province are far too great to be met by local charity and it would appear to me only right that residents in other parts of India should be given an opportunity of assisting their less fortunate fellow subjects of the King Emperor.

GENERAL DISTRESS.

It is unnecessary to go into any great detail as to the character of the famine, but a few statistics may assist to explain the situation to the meeting. Over the whole affected area the loss of crops has been very great. In one division of the Punjab, for instance, the outturn of the autumn harvest was less than one-sixth of the normal and it is calculated that this means an actual loss of 200 lakhs (£1,333,000.) For the whole of the United Provinces the autumn harvest was less than two-fifths of the normal and the failure is, of course, considerably greater in the famine stricken areas. The loss on rice and maize alone—the two great food crops—is estimated at 15 crores of rupees (£10,000,000). According to the latest returns there are 1,410,181 persons in receipt of relief, namely 1,261,509 in British India and 148,672 in the Protected States, and though in January our hopes were raised by the excellent and widespread rain which fell over Northern and Upper India when there seemed, indeed, some probability that the sowings for the spring harvest would be more extensive than the original forecast made out. Since then unfortunately no more rain has fallen and we are receiving gloomy accounts of prospects of the next harvest, especially in the Punjab.

Should no rain fall within the next few days the situation will be seriously aggravated and whatever happens there will necessarily be a long interval before the distress in districts, dependent mainly on autumn cereals, comes to an end. These figures give some idea of the situation which the people and the Government have to face. In the meantime, recognising, as we must, the existence of much unavoidable misery, it is reassuring to know that the experience gained in previous famines and the development of remedial measures steadily carried on under the direction of my two distinguished predecessors, Lord Elgin and Lord Curzon, have played the Government of India in a far better position to cope with widespread distress than they have ever been before, whilst the unprecedented liberal issue of agricultural advances and the arrangements made for prompt suspensions of revenue are a distinguishing feature of the administration of this famine and have put much heart into the people who, in their turn, are facing the position with remarkable courage and determination. The conduct of the campaign by Sir John Hewett and his officers has been thoroughly practical and humane and they deserve all praise.

RECORD FOOD PRICES.

It is quite true that the present famine cannot be compared to the last two great famines, either in respect to its extent or severity, but it has one distinguishing feature in which it markedly differs from its predecessors and to which I should wish to draw the attention of the meeting. That feature is the very high range of the prices of food-grains. They are much higher than the great famine of 1900 and distinctly higher than in 1897, though the labouring and artisan classes have to some extent been saved from distress by the gradual increased demand for labour in the few years and though cultivators in the fortunate position of having a surplus to save have benefited by the rise in prices, there is, on the other hand, an actually larger number than in former years of respectable poor people whom custom and tradition forbid to apply for Government relief. To these prohibitive prices mean the most terrible distress and suffering.

To-day's meeting would appear to me, Mr. Sheriff, to give ample evidence of the quickness with which the citizens of Calcutta have appreciated the economic position. Since I accepted the invitation to preside, I have received communications from the different Local Governments expressing their sympathy with the movement and promising their co-operation, and I am much honoured in having been authorised to announce to the meeting that the King-Emperor has consented to be Patron of the Fund. His Majesty's gracious act is, I feel, all that is needed to unite every class and every creed in support of the objects for which this meeting is called. It is all important that we should succeed in those objects, and it is by charity alone that we can hope to relieve much of the existing distress. I know it is possible to argue and I believe it has been asserted, that if Government admit their responsibility for saving life and for keeping together the bodies and souls of the suffering people until brighter times come round, there is no necessity to draw on private benevolence for assistance. I am afraid I cannot agree in spending the money of the Indian tax-payer on famine relief; Government must in justice to that taxpayer act on certain fundamental, and in accordance with certain recognised, rules. They must recognise that State aid, if it is to be properly administered, must be first asked for and then with reasonable exceptions be given only in return for such amount of work as the physical condition of the applicants admits. Such limitations are imperative in any expenditure of public money and its self appointed task of saving life the State must be strictly bound by them. But this restriction of the functions of Government leaves a very large margin of misery and suffering untouched. There is no Poor Law in India and perhaps some of the wonderful endurance and resignation shown by the people of this country under a great calamity may be due to that fact. In ordinary circumstances India depends for the relief of the indigent and needy entirely on caste institutions and spontaneous private charity, but in a famine this automatic system must break down as the charitably inclined find their own resources reduced, while the field for the exercise of benevolence is enormously widened. It is in recognition of such principles and facts that this meeting has been called to invoke the charity of the public.

Already private charity relief agencies are at work in different parts of India. They are, I know, doing good work and those in charge of them are freely devoting their time and labour to the interests of their distressed fellow countrymen. There have too been examples of princely generosity, such as the grants already made to the United Provinces and Central India from the Famine Endowment Fund of the Maharaja of Jaipur, whilst Indian land-lords, notably the Maharaja of Balrampur, are providing for famine relief in their own estates with admirable care and completeness. But separate efforts, no matter how munificent, are, after all, limited. The time has come for the general public to occupy the larger field open to charity and to undertake the organization necessary to ensure that. Public benevolence should be a fellow-worker with the State. In this view I would outline the objects on which charitable funds will be spent.

SCOPE OF THE RELIEF.

The administration proposed is based on that of firstly, in supplementing the subsistence ration which is alone provided from public funds by the addition of small comforts, whether of food or of clothing for the aged or the infirm, for patients in hospital, for children and the like; secondly, in providing for the maintenance of orphans; thirdly, in relieving the numerous poor but respectable persons who will endure almost any privation rather than apply for Government help—the relief of such cases of destitution to be officially enquired into; fourthly, in restoring to their original position when acute distress is subsiding those who have lost these all in their struggle for existence and in giving them a fresh start in life.

Expenditure from charitable funds upon such objects will, it is to be hoped, both supplement and aid at each critical stage of the famine what the Government can do for the relief of distress. It will cheer the hearts of workers in the relief camps by supplementing and varying the monotonous ration and will give them strength to endure it. It will assist thousands of destitute widows and orphans and women and children, unable to accompany their husbands and fathers in search of relief; it will give a new chance of life to very many suffering from diseases incidental to famine who would rather die than go to a public hospital and whose recovery depends not so much on medical treatment as on diet; it will enable thousands of families whose livestock has disappeared and whose grain stores are depleted at the end of the famine to make a fresh start with cattle and agricultured implements and will save them from lapsing into poverty.

And Ladies and Gentlemen, the operations of the Charitable Fund will not be confined to British India, but the subjects of such Political States as are affected, will freely share in its benefits. I am glad to say that the Sirdars have shown the utmost determination to bring their administrations into line with the high standard we have set up in British India and that when famine has visited a State and the revenue has been seriously curtailed and expenditure enormously increased and there has been no surplus available to the Durbar, Chiefs have nevertheless risen to their responsibilities in a way that deserves the highest encouragement and support. I hope the meeting will clearly understand that charitable funds will not relieve Government of one iota of their responsibility or enable them to relax their efforts in the slightest degree. A Committee has already been formed for the adminstration of the fund, over which I have been most fortunate in persuading the Chief Justice to preside as he has done on two similar occasions in past years and to give the subscribers the benefit of his great experience and capacity in these matters. And Ladies and Gentlemen, I earnestly trust that the results of our meeting to-day may be productive of much good in the districts which are so sorely afflicted.

WEEKLY FAMINE REPORT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 17.

The Viceroy telegraphed yesterday to the Secretary of State as follows :—

Rain fell during the week in Northern India and Burma; for the most part it was slight and in the Punjab more rain is wanted badly. In the United Provinces, however, rain was fairly general and in some districts considerably heavy. More rain is needed still in most districts for late sown crops and some damage from westerly winds is reported. The harvesting of early spring crops has begun in the United Provinces, but has not yet affected the numbers on relief which are still rising.

There are now nearly a million persons on works and 345,000 in receipt of gratuitous relief; in addition 25,929 persons are being relieved in Bulrampur Estates. There are some signs of deterioration in the general condition of the people and crime is increasing. In the Punjab the numbers on test works have fallen to 1,219; in Central India distress has extended to the Bhopawar Agency and the total numbers on relief are now :—Works 134,500, Gratuitous relief 20,500. Gratuitous relief is being given in Indore. The general condition of the people is reported to be satisfactory and prospects of mohwa and mango crops are good.

In Bengal the numbers on relief have fallen and are now on works 3,668, and in receipt of gratuitous relief 15,721.

In the Central Provinces harvest operations have caused a fall in the numbers on relief works, which are 3,172. Special relief is being given to 2,185 weavers and gratuitous relief to 10,581 persons, including dependants of immigrants from Central India.

Relief measures are adequate and employment on ordinary works is generally sufficient in Bombay. 1,900 persons are employed on test and forest works in the Panch Mahals and West Khandesh.

Relief measures are being started in parts of the Ganjam District in the Madras Presidency bordering on Orissa.

The total number of persons in receipt of relief in the whole of India now exceeds a million and a half.

Prices are slightly easier again and there has been a marked fall in parts of the Central Provinces. The area sown with wheat is now estimated to be 29 per cent. less than last year. The condition of the crops is generally fair, but rain is urgently needed, especially in the Punjab and Bengal. There is also considerable difficiency in the area sown with oil seeds owing to lateness of winter rains. The season has been unfavourable for this crop and the outturn will be considerably below normal.

"DICK WHITTINGTON UP-TO-DATE.

WHEN you hear the "Thrice-Lord-Mayor-of London's" lady-love sing "I wouldn't leave, *ma liddle* wooden hut for you-oo-oo!" you laugh because you can't keep it. Talk about bridging the ages! Why, it made Dick's own cat laugh. Miss Beatrice Erle had a scratch Company to do it with, but she made a really funny evening last night. The house was kept in roars of merriment throughout, and even the tipsters from Mahaluxmi, ill-disguised in red noses and snowy wigs, who played the minor parts, not only failed to spoil the show, but testified to the verve and spirit with which Miss Erle inoculates all who come under her tuition. Miss Erle gives all the cues, romps off with all the patter, and keeps the thing going all the way. She is worthy of better things, but in the interim, spite of many difficulties, she is providing a few really jolly evening's at the Gaiety Theatre; and she deserves her success.

A PAMPHLET which deserves the attention of all who are concerned in the relief of famine-stricken districts is "A List of Jungle Products" by Mr. T. E. D. Innes, Agent of the Balrampur Estate, United Provinces. Mr. Innes has here brought together the names of all the jungle products used as food during the famine of 1896-97, and the usefulness of such a list is obvious. A few of the products remain unidentified, but in most cases the required botanical information is appended in a note. Some of the edible products of the jungle, it may be added, are of considerable nutritive value. The pamphlet is published as a supplement to the "Indian Forester" for February.

MR. C. D. KERRAWALLA'S Textile and Engineering Directory and Year Book at last makes a tardy appearance, this being its third annual issue. In addition to the information contained in the issue for 1907 the book contains complete lists of Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories, Jute Presses, Cotton, Jute, Woollen and Silk Mills, Iron Works, Cotton Mills in China and Japan, together with a number of useful tables for Mill and Factory Owners, Managers, Engineers, Carding, Spinning and Weaving Masters, Machinery and Mill Store Merchants, &c., &c.; and the mass of information contained in the publication renders it very useful to Textile and Engineering people. A Directory like this cannot but prove useful to all engaged in Indian industries.

PUBLIC MEETING OF PARSIS.

An Immense Concourse.

GREAT RELIGIOUS FERVOUR OF ORTHODOXY.

HIGH COURT'S PROPOSALS REJECTED.

A MASS meeting of many thousands of Parsis was held yesterday afternoon in "Allbless Baug,' Girgaum, in connection with the suit of Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit against Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy and others, which is now pending in the Bombay High Court before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, to discuss the terms of settlement suggested by their Lordships for a speedy termination of the case. For the defendants, it had been urged that they felt they had no authority to bind the community either as to the question of the conversion of Non-Zoroastrians into the Zoroastrian religion, or the question of the nominations to fill vacancies in the Board of Trustees. Eventually it was decided to adjourn the hearing of the suit till the 19th inst., with a view to enable the defendants to call a public meeting of the Parsi community.

Long before the hour fixed for the meeting, the street leading to Allbless Baug was a scene of the greatest excitement and animation. The Girgaum tram cars brought many hundreds who were anxious to watch or to take a part in the deliberations affecting the vital interests of their community. The big assembly-place in the Allbless Baug and the shamianahs erected in the open space in the compound were filled to their utmost capacity. The Trustees of the Panchayet and leading members of the community, who were known to favour the views of the Trustees, were greeted with cheers as they entered the assembly-place. They were accommodated on a central platform in the shamianah, which was flanked on either side with smaller ones. The bulk of the audience could hardly find even standing-room in the vast space which was enclosed for the purposes of the meeting. Handbills containing in English and Gujerati the terms of the settlement suggested by the Court, and explanations of the proposed consent terms by Shums-ul-Ulama Jivanji Jamsetji Mody, the Secretary of the Parsi Panchayet Trustees, which were published *in extenso* in our Monday's paper were freely circulated among the audience. Mr. Craigie, of the firm of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, who accompanied the Trustees, received similar honours as the Trustees themselves.

The Secretary of the Trustees read the notice convening the meeting, after which Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, the President of the Board of Trustees, rose to address the meeting and was vociferously cheered.

Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy said :—It is not necessary for me to speak at length on the subject of the work for which you gentlemen are assembled to-day, because an explanation at length on the matter is submitted to you through the newspapers. You gentlemen are aware of the Suit now going on against us—the Trustees of the Funds and properties of the Parsee Punchayet. You gentlemen are acquainted with the previous facts as to how this suit arose. One principal issue that has arisen in this suit is as follows :—On the advice of our Legal Advisers we the Trustees had published a notification on 9th February 1905 and had announced that the Towers, Sagdis, Daremehers and other religious places and funds are for the Parsee Zoroastrians only. Owing to this fact that the Parsee Zoroastrian Anjooman at its meeting of 16th April 1905 had expressed its opinion that it is not proper to admit persons of other religions or communities into the Parsee Zoroastrian Community, this case has arisen. In this Suit, the case of the Plaintiffs has been placed before the Court. The case from our side has begun to be heard. At present the Honourable Court has made a suggestion that both the sides should come to a settlement. For that settlement, it it is suggested that the Plaintiffs may give up their contentions with regard to the Trustees and also their claims with respect to the other funds and properties in charge of the Trustees, and the Trustees may allow the claims of the Plaintiffs with regard to the use of the Towers, Sagdis and the roads leading to them, and the Narsakhanas at Fort and Bharkote and the Godavera Daremeher and the fund for carrying the remains of the dead to the final resting place. Our (the Trustees') contention is this, that according to our Trust Deed, these five properties and this fund are only for the Parsee Zoroastrians. But in order to make a settlement it is suggested by the Honourable Court that we should give up this contention and keep all these properties and this fund open to all Zoroastrians, whether they be original Zoroastrians or persons newly admitted into the religion or here after to be admitted according to a Scheme. The Honourable Court suggests to give, without any restriction, the right for the use of these properties and fund to those admitted into the fold up to now, and proposes to frame a scheme for admissions hereafter, which scheme would be framed by Parsee Commissioners appointed by the Court after hearing both the sides. According to that Scheme, it would be decided as to who may be considered to be properly admitted hereafter. It is said by some that we Trustees have accepted these terms of settlement; but with regard to this statement we beg leave to announce clearly on this occasion, that there is no truth in it. We have informed the Honourable Court that we cannot accept the settlement in connection with the abovementioned Towers and other religious places and fund because this matter is not in our hands, but is in the hands of the Community. We can accept it only if the Community authorise us to do so. So if the settlement is to be made we should submit the matter before the Community to know whether it accepts or not. Consequently, the Honourable Court has postponed the hearing of the case to enable us to place the matter before you, and we Trustees have submitted this matter to you. In connection with this matter of your expression of views I have to request the speakers to kindly speak in short and with moderation. The only question is whether you approve of or not, these terms of settlement. So those gentlemen who desire to speak would kindly stick to this matter alone and if desirous to place before the Meeting any resolutions, they will place before it only resolutions which are relevant to the question whether this settlement should be accepted or not. I beg permission to draw the attention of the Meeting to one point, viz:—that the business of this Meeting must be finished to-day. We desired to hold the Meeting to-morrow as we thought it would be a more convenient day for the Community to assemble; but as one of the Plaintiffs was going to leave India by steamer on Thursday it was stated on behalf of the Plaintiffs that they desired to know the result of the Meeting by Wednesday in order that they might give instructions to their Legal Advisers on that day, and eventually the Honourable Court granted a postponement till Thursday the 19th instant on condition that any Meeting which might be held should be held not later than to-day. The terms of settlement and the Memorandum of explanation of those terms which have already been published in the newspapers will now be read to you as there may be some persons here who have not read them in the newspapers.

Mr. Jehangir Vemadalal proposed the first resolution of which he had given previous notice. The resolution was to the effect that the meeting regretted they could not accept the consent terms and that the Trustees were requested to fight out the suit to the last end without grudging the necessary costs. And that the meeting did not accept or undertake to accept in future any admissions made by the defendant trustees in the course of the suit.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji seconded the proposition.

Mr. S. Gazdar rose to propose an amendment, but his appearance on the platform was a signal for storm and tumultous up-roar. With great difficulty he managed to explain that he wished to move an amendment, but he was greeted with hisses and his voice was drowned in a tremendous uproar. He was understood to have moved an amendment to the effect that having regard to the momentous issues involved in the matter, the Court be moved to grant an extension of three months' time: that meanwhile the question be referred to a committee of 150 members of the community for deliberation and report.

As he began to explain his amendment, the audience became impatient and indignant shouts were heard from all directions calling upon the speaker to leave the platform.

The chairman requested them to allow the speaker to have his say and it was with great difficulty that they were prevailed upon to allow Mr. Gazdar to say a few words which were not audible even to those who sat next to him.

A young brother of Mr. Gazdar who was hardly out of his teens, rose to second the amendment but the audience treated him with scant courtesy and hissed him out.

The amendment was put to the vote but it was lost, everybody raising his hand against it.

The original proposition was then put to the vote, and carried amidst vociferous cheers, everybody waving his handkerchief in token of approval. The chairman : "Now that you have expressed your opinion in an unmistakable manner, I have no hesitation in placing before you the opinion of our Counsel, Mr. J. D. Inverarity (Applause) Mr. T. J. Strangman and Mr. J. B. Kanga. It runs as follows :—

'In our opinion it is not desirable to accept the terms of the proposed compromise. We think it undesirable, having regard to the fact that the litigation may continue, to state our reasons for this opinion or to answer any of the other questions put to us.'"

Dustur Darab Dustur Peshotan then moved the second resolution which was in effect that the expert opinion already received should not be accepted but considering the feeling of the community more evidence should be collected as to whether it was allowable to admit outsiders into the Zoroastrian religion.

Dr. Sukhia seconded the resolution which was carried unanimously.

The resolution was put to the vote and carried.

It was then resolved to request the Chairman to submit the resolutions to the High Court.

The customary votes of thanks terminated the proceedings.

THE REGISTRATION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Protest from Bombay.

The Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association has sent the following memorial to the Secretary to the Government of India, regarding the proposed Registration of Partnerships :—

SIR—I am directed by the Committee of the Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association to address you with reference to the question of the registration of partnerships in India, drafts of the proposed Bill whereof have been submitted to the Government of India by the Bengal and Bombay Chambers of Commerce respectively.

The Committee has given full and careful consideration to the said draft Bills and they have come to the conclusion that any such measure as is contemplated by the drafts will not only be a source of hardship, inconvenience and worry, but it would also create a sort of grievance to the native Mercantile communities. The Committee has therefore thought it expedient to lay before the Government their views on the question, so that the Government may have the same before them while considering the Bills submitted by the Bengal and Bombay Chambers of Commerce.

The Committee is of opinion that any such legislation for registration of partnership which has been under the consideration of Government and Mercantile community of India for the last 50 years without any effect, will be met with a general disapproval. The circumstances which have weighed with the Government to refrain from enacting such a measure until now, have not yet changed nor been removed.

In a country like India, which abounds with heterogeneous races with diversities of constitutions peculiar to them, it will be extremely impracticable to put the proposed legislation in a workable order. A very considerable part of the native Mercantile community of India is composed of firms carried on by joint Hindu families from generations to generations which are called family firms, the members of which are not only males but also females, both adults as well as minors. Every member of the family upon his birth becomes a co-parcener not only in the family property but also in the family concern. Each of the individuals composing a joint Hindu family has an interest in such property and business and which varies according to his or her own status; for instance, males ordinarily take specific shares and in the case of females, daughters are entitled to maintenance and marriage expenses until their marriages, and widows of the deceased members are entitled to maintenance and provision for a suitable residence, and in some cases mothers are entitled to share equally with their sons and step-sons.

In a family business owned by a large Hindu joint family, there must be deaths and births occurring successively within short intervals. According to the ordinary law in force as to partnerships, upon the death of a member of the partnership firm, the same stands dissolved. Upon the birth of a child in a joint Hindu family he becomes interested in the family business. The death in such a case would mean the dissolution of the firm and the birth would bring about a reconstitution of the firm by the introduction of the interest of the member so born. If the legislation as to the registration of partnerships were to be enacted, considerable amount of trouble, annoyance and inconvenience would entail upon such family firms to register the constant and successive changes in the memberships of such firm. If you legislate for the compulsory registration of partnerships, you cannot exempt these family firms. To exempt them would be defeating and frustrating the object of the legislation. If on the other hand the registration of the birth and death of each individual member of a family firm were to be made compulsory by legislation, the work of the registration department would not only be cumbersome, but it would be converted into a regular machinery for noting births and deaths of a part of the population which is outside the scope and object of the proposed legislation.

I am further directed by the Committee to bring to your notice that it appears that it has entirely escaped the notice of the framers of the draft Bills in question that there exists in numerous cases a system of sub-partnerships. Suppose a firm is composed of 3 partners, say A, B and C. B is a partner as the representative of another firm of which he and two others, say D and E are members and which was started merely for the purpose of sharing in the profits of the principal partnership. A and C may not have the slightest concern with D and E, and very likely may not even be aware of the existence of the sub-partnership between B, D and E. The proposed Bill would seem to be intended for the compulsory registration of the principal partnership and not of the sub-partnership. So that when disputes were to arise between B, D and E resulting in an action, the action would be bound to fail for non-registration of the subpartnership. For various good causes and considerations, one would not like to have it publicly known that he is a sub-partner to one of the principal partners of a mercantile firm, and if the registration of such sub-partnerships were to be made compulsory by an enactment so as to give a general publicity to the fact, such sub-partnerships would rapidly cease to exist, a result which will not be conducive to the interests of the commercial world and will moreover be opposed to public policy as a restraint on trade.

The next point to which I am desired to invite the attention of the Government is that in several cases of partnership firms, there are sleeping partners with the working partners. The number of firms with such sleeping partners, trading by means of their co-partners is not only not inconsiderable but in some cases, such sleeping partners are the principal and useful props of partnership firms, performing the part of their backbone. Such sleeping partners without any intent to escape any liability on their part, would for good and substantial reasons be averse to let it be publicly known that they are interested in particular firms. Compulsory registration of the names of the partners would therefore necessarily result in forced dissolutions of many partnerships to the detriment of public interest and public policy.

The only ground which may be urged for the proposed legislation and which was at one time relied on as the sole reason in support thereof, would seem to be that in the absence of such a legislation as the one proposed by the Chambers some suitors were non-suited in an attempt to prove partnership. That ground no longer exists inasmuch as most of the High Courts have recently incorporated in their Rules which they are authorised to frame, a provision whereby a firm can sue or be sued in its name and style without the necessity of making each individual partner party Plaintiff or Defendant as the case may be. The Committee is informed that the Bombay High Court has recently introduced a Rule whereby a Plaintiff or Defendant may compel his adversary to disclose the names of the individual partners constituting and composing the firm which is suing or being sued. The difficulty which at one time existed in bringing action against a firm has been thus happily removed. There is now not the slightest ground for apprehending failure of actions through the reasons above referred to.

From inquiries made by the Committee it would seem that the Courts have never experienced any difficulty in deciding questions as to disputed partnerships and have never suggested the necessity of any legislation as proposed.

Moreover the revised Code of Civil Procedure will shortly come into operation. A special chapter of the new Code has been devoted to suits by and against partnership firms, which to a great extent removes the difficulties alluded to by the Chambers. The new Code when put in force will obviate the necessity of any special measure in that behalf.

In conclusion I am desired by the Committee to request that for the reasons and considerations submitted herein the Government will be pleased not to introduce the proposed legislation which will be as unworkable as it will be productive of, if not actual loss, unnecessary hardships and inconvenience to the native Mercantile community.

SWEATED INDUSTRIES.

Microbes and Gout.

PEACE AND PLENTY OF ARMAMENTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 28.

It is many years since Tom Hood, in his "Song of the Shirt" appealed to the humanity of the nation on behalf of the women who toiled hard at "Sleeve and gusset and band" year in year out for a miserable pittance. Half a century, it is true, and more, has elapsed since then, but the conscience of Parliament has at last been aroused As one speaker, the seconder of the Sweated Industries Bill said, modern civilisation moves quicker that the moral sense of the community. But the nation is now awake to the horror of the situation; and the Bill embodies the remedy proposed for an evil described by the mover of the second reading as "acute, complex and vital." It is time indeed that the light he begs for should be let in on "the gross darkness of place, without form and void." It is appalling to hear of the condition of the unfortunate people who are driven to accept the hard terms of bad employers, earning wages that, strive as they may, cannot keep body and soul together without the addition of Poor Law relief. Ninepence a dozen, paid for making shirts, sounds an impossible rate even to those who seek impossible bargains in all times and places, but it is the price paid to and accepted humbly by the poor home worker. The Bill will stop this and kindred sweating by providing Wages Boards on which representatives of employers and employed will settle the minimum wage to be paid in each sweated trade and in each district. State sanction for the Board's decisions will be secured and penalties attached to infraction of the rules. The Bill, in fact, will do the work that Trades Unions accomplish in the larger organised trades. Home workers are the prey of the sweater and are too weak in organisation to help themselves. Many women declare that it would be just as easy to starve without work as with it.

It was a strange thing to hear members on both sides of the House, from the front Opposition Bench, as well as from below both gangways, support the Bill with almost equal enthusiasm. The proposer and seconder of the amendment that the Bill should be read that day six months had to run the gauntlet of severe criticism from friend and foe. Sir F. Banbury was kept busy removing his hat in recognition of references to his vigorous but inaccurate arguments. He would have none of a Wages Board, the Bill was a Socialist Bill, it was supported by men with hearts larger than their heads. It would drive employers to get their work done in countries where cheap labour existed, it would drive capital out of the country. England would be ruined. On all these points he met with spirited rejoinders from all sides. He was reminded that he himself first signed, as Railway Director, an agreement for a Wages Board on his railway, and, as to the Socialist character of the Bill, Socialism in England had not yet got beyond the wearing of a red tie or two, while in the Commonwealth it was worn and enjoyed as a garment. As long as Socialism was sane it was safe, and this Bill, it was insisted, was the outcome of a sane and humane spirit. Sweating employers could not get their work done cheaper in other countries, for it would cost more there, and as for capital being driven out of England, the experience of men who had placed their money in foreign investments was not so reassuring as to find many imitators. The House by its unanimous vote for a second reading of the Bill and the Committee's Report thereon, showed that Sir F. Banbury's estimate of large-hearted legislators being its only supporters required some modification.

Victoria which supplies the model for the formation of Wages Boards, has made so great a success of them that her example is being followed by many other Australian Colonies. Employers there welcome a Wages Board. The bland Chinese, it seems, are the only sweated workers in Australia who decline to be helped. They evade the inspectors and play into the hands of bad employers. Many of the speakers had been to Vict

who would exercise pressure on Rulers and Subjects to inaugurate a new era based on the Rights and Duties of the great human family. The fourth Resolution struck at naval and military expenditure and hoped for substantial reductions in that direction in view of the friendly relations existing between Great Britain and other Powers. The speakers were both earnest and logical, made good their arguments and deplored the inconsistency of nations increasing armaments while posing as lovers of peace. England adds to her estimate for ships and arms because Germany makes provision for war eventualities, while Germany makes the same excuse for her swollen war expenditure and it all goes on. War, said one speaker, Rev. Mr. Phillips, who took the place of Dr. Clifford, unavoidably absent, was a return to the state of barbarism. Even strategy was a degree better, although it entailed deceiving our neighbour. The right thing to do when disputes arose was to submit them to arbitration, as reasonable individuals did. But a nation, calling itself a Christian nation and resorting to war, was reverting to a savage and primitive state. Lord Courtney, who presided, made a stirring and statesmanlike speech, referring to the baseless invasion scares that in the last century disturbed the minds of Englishmen and were found to be absolutely without foundation. The meeting was asked to assist in every way towards making the great Peace Congress to be held in London in the last week of July, a signal success. Delegates from all parts of the world will attend it, and addresses will be made in French, German and Italian to the different nationalities composing what will be a cosmopolitan assembly, unanimous in a desire for peace and goodwill among men of all races.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Code Words in Single Column.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 17.

At a recent meeting of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce a letter from the Director General of Telegraphs was read, explaining, with reference to a previous letter on the subject from the Chamber, discontinuance by his department of the practice of sending out Telegrams, with Code Words written in single columns. The Director General's letter stated, that the innovation referred to was one of many changes, which was being made, in the endeavour to make the Traffic System capable of disposing of the large and rapidly increasing number of messages. The Committee of the Chamber in reply passed rather trenchant Resolution on the subject to the effect that the Director General of Telegraphs be informed, that whilst the Chamber appreciated the efforts of Government to improve the working of the Telegraph Department the committee was of opinion that attention should be mainly concentrated on the accurate and speedy transmission of messages, in which there was, at present, much room for improvement; that other details might well occupy a secondary position and further, that, with regard to the writing out of telegrams, the Committee saw no reason why all short messages in Code, should not continue to be written out in single column words, which is of great convenience to a merchant.

TRADES ASSOCIATION FOOT-BALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 17.

On Monday last in the second round of the Trades Association Football Tournament, the 1st Gloucestershire Regiment, the present holders of the Cup, met the Royal Irish Fusiliers. The play was very exciting from start to finish, strong combination and hard straight shooting being shown. There was a large attendance. There was no scoring in the first half; but on resuming play, the Glosters assumed the aggressive, but a foul was given against them. Out of the "melee" in front of the goal, the Glosters were awarded a penalty kick, in lieu of "hands" given against one of the Fusiliers. The right back was called to the front and scored from a well directed shot. The Irish now used strenuous measures to score, but try as hard as they did, they could not break through the Gloster defence; they continued pressing hard till the final call of time. Score—1st Gloster Regiment 1 goal, Royal Irish Fusiliers nil. The next match was to take place yesterday between the Black Watch and the Lancashire Fusiliers.

MURRAY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MARCH 17.

The first game in the semi-final of the Murray Football Tournament was played yesterday evening, the Shropshire Light Infantry meeting the Royal Irish Fusiliers in the presence of a large crowd of spectators. The Shropshires were the better drilled team, and their passing was more certain; but a strong wind blowing was in their favour, and they were victors by one goal, gained in the first half, to nil. The game was very well contested. This evening the Durham Light Infantry meet the 5th Fusiliers and the winners are expected to carry off the Cup.

PUNJAB LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 17.

In the Punjab Lawn Tennis Championship Tournament, there were two games in the Mixed Double on Monday morning. Major and Miss Condon somewhat easily defeated Captain and Mrs. Davies, but were beaten in the afternoon quite easily by Mr. Atkinson and Mrs. Leslie Jones, who were both playing at the top of form. The results are Major and Miss Condon beat Captain and Mrs. Davies, 6—2 and 6—1; Mrs. Leslie Jones and Mr. Atkinson beat Major and Miss Condon, 6—2 and 6—0.

THE Anchor Line s. s. "Castalia" passed Suez on the 17th instant and is expected to arrive here on the morning of the 26th instant.

A GANG of outlaws attacked some of the followers of Mr. Crump, Political Officer, Waziristan, at Khuzna Nullah, last Friday. A munshi and a private servant were shot dead, and a camel sowar received a bullet wound in the thigh.

THE total quantity of Indian Tea entered for export to the United Kingdom, in the period 1st April last to 15th instant, was 160 million lbs, against 167 million in the corresponding months a year ago.

MONS. ANGOULEVANT, late Governor of Pondicherry has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Ivory Coast in West Africa. Mr. Aroul, his Private Secretary, a Pondicherry Native Christian, left last week for the same place.

MR. R. M. DANE, Inspector General of Excise, who has been lately enquiring into the subject of toddy production in the Berars, will proceed to Simla early next month, on completion of his cold weather tours of inspection.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

We recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical.

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Condy's Fluid is guaranteed to contain NO Permanganate of Potash. Condy's, Goswell Rd., London, Eng.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOXING.

Royal Scots' Tournament.

THE first rounds of the Royal Scots' Tournament came off on Monday night in a well filled and well arranged enclosure in the grounds behind the Afghan Memorial Church at Colaba. Captain Ellis, R. E., once more officiated as referee and, assisted by his judges, gave no cause for complaint in any of his decisions. The Royal Scots boast of a large number of good boxers who should make a name later on and some fine exhibitions of pluck were given, the men, as on past occasions, giving and taking no end of punishment.

In the encouragement the Regiment gets from their Colonel in all branches of sport they are fortunate, he himself being a spectator and having the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell for a guest. Quite a number of civilians were present, and it speaks well for the thoughtfulness of those concerned that a special Bar was provided. The programme was a long one of twelve events, but a few being cut short in the first round, the evening was brought to a close in good time. Some of those that were seen in the Novice's Tournament were seen to advantage now and the "Tiger" of the Regiment, Lance-Corporal. Robertson, scored over Eagles, as also Ellis over Boyce, though the former delayed the finish till the second round when he shewed how he could hit. Allan and Keal of the "Hyacinth" both won in the opening round as did Anderson who won the Novices' Bantams. The only real knock out was secured by Jones in the Feathers, Obsen taking some time to recover. A six round contest was the "bonne bouche" of the evening, Wallace of the Scots beating Howard of the Somersets on points His cleverness won Wallace the verdict and as he appeared as a novice on the last occasion he should, with proper handling, develop into a really good boxer.

First on the programme were two fights in the first round of the Light Weights.

Pte Eagles vs Lce.-Cpl. Robertson—Though with a shorter reach, Robertson made the pace, but Eagles kept himself well covered. With Eagles opening up more in the second, Robertson frequently got home jabs on the nose and drew claret. In the third Robertson again had decidedly the better of it though Eagles' guard and left prop stood him well. Robertson won.

Lce-Cpl. Payne vs Pte. Noah.—Payne was the heavier, but in a quiet first round exchanges were fairly even. In the second Noah slipped down but got up and repeatedly went for the mark without effect, Payne scoring. The third was a lively round, each swopping rights and lefts freely, Noah stood out gamely to the end, but Payne won on points.

Two fights in the Boys' Competition followed.

Boy O'Leary vs. Boy Westnage.—Westnage had the advantage in reach and made the pace, till in the second O'Leary pressed and had the better of exchanges. In the third O'Leary rushed his opponent and had him down for three and on his rising had him so hopelessly beaten that the referee declared O'Leary the winner.

Boy O'Gorman vs. Boy Satchill.—This was no match, Satchill being very much smaller and gave in during the first round.

Before the interval there were two matches in the Middle-Weights.

Pte. Ellis vs. Pte. Boyce.—Boyce slightly taller has a nice style and pressed in the first round with Ellis covering, but his blows had no weight. Ellis was palpably out for a knock out and one of his blows cut Boyce's cheek from the eye downwards. In the second round it was all the other way Ellis knocking Boyce all over the ring opening his eye afresh. Boyce gave in.

Pte. Henderson vs Lce. Cpl. Bartlett.—Henderson seemed the stronger and after Bartlett had slipped down both fell, the round ending evenly. The second was very level, but in the third Henderson got home on the jaw, Boyce going down for eight followed by a bad doing on the ropes. He, however, revived remarkably well and was giving as much as he got when the round ended. Henderson won.

After the interval the first two fights were in the Light-Weight classes, a "Hyacinth" man figuring in each.

Pte. Keogh vs. Y. O. S. Allen of H. M. S. "Hyacinth"—They were similarly built, but Allen the younger had a nice style and made all the pace. His right followed the left very quickly and getting home on the jaw he had Keogh down for four. At the end of the round Keogh gave in.

Lce Cpl. Mountstephen, Royal Fusiliers, vs. Stoker Keal, H. M. S. "Hyacinth."—Equally proportioned they each elected to mill and when they came together again Keal ducked sending Mountstephen over his shoulder on to the boards, Keal's blows had plenty behind them and Mountstephen gave in half way through the round.

Bantam Weights do not as a rule fill well and there was only one match, these two having met in the previous competition when the same winner was returned.

Pte, Anderson vs, Pte. Rainbird.—Anderson with a longer reach was much quicker than his opponent and made things hot. He got home twice with right swings on the ear and Rainbird gave in at the close of the round.

Two Light-Weight contests came next, each coming to an abrupt termination, one on a foul and the other a clean knock out.

Lce.-Cpl. Hiles vs Pte Copeland.—Copeland with a longer reach is a nice, open fighter and a quick hitter. He made the pace and was on top on points but after both had been warned for low hitting, the referee disqualified him for the same offences. Hiles won.

Drummer Olsen vs Lce.-Cpl. Jones.—Olsen had every advantage in reach and a good left, but no power, whereas Jones' left had his back behind it. Jones rushed as the round neared the end and with a right on the jaw sent Olsen through the ropes to be counted out.

The programme concluded with a six round contest judged on rounds and this proved the best fight of the evening.

Lce. Cpl. Howard, Somerset L. I., vs. Pte. Wallace, Royal Scots.—Each looked very fit and there was nothing to choose in the way of reach, Howard looking the sturdier, but Wallace was quick and his ducking and back stepping were admirably timed. He made the pace throughout and perhaps had a little the better of the first round though it was a quiet one.

Round 2.—There was some fast fighting at the opening, and, when this ceased, Wallace again made the pace his ducking standing him well, though Howard got home on breaking. This was Wallace's round.

Round 3.—On opening Howard got the better of exchanges, his right being good, but, when he rushed, Wallace evaded him cleverly and getting in before he got away got several points back, though, if anything, Howard had the better of it on the whole.

Round 4.— Each now resorted to double flushes, but Wallace's ducking eventually stood him in good stead and Howard was through the ropes as the round ended though it was more from a push than a hit, and Wallace won the round.

Round 5.—Howard held his own well, being in his glory when they minxed and getting home with double flushes though Wallace was hard to get at and, if anything, there was but little in Howand's favour when time was called.

Round 6.—Both were beginning to shew signs of fatigue and Howard felt it most. Wallace never gave him much rest and in a lively round had the better of exchanges and was returned the winner.

THE BANTAM CHAMPIONSHIP OF INDIA.

During the evening A. B. S. Bradbury of H. M. S. Perseus, challenged Pte Evans, of the Royal Scots, to a fight for Rs. 500 a side and the Bantam-Weight Championship of India. It was announced that Evans accepted and that the two will meet within six weeks at 8st 6lbs. They have met previously in Calcutta where Evans won after an extra round, but Bradbury being dissatisfied with the verdict is the reason of this challenge, Date and place will be made public before long.

Evans, it will be remembered, won the Bantams at Poona and Secunderabad and consequently claims the title of Champion of India; which title was previously held by Wilson of the same Regiment.

FINAL NIGHT.

Last night the event of the evening was a six round contest between Stoker Higgs of H.M.S. "Hyacinth" and Pte. Ellis of the Royal Scots. At the outset it was shown that hard slogging was to be the order, and seeing that Higgs was nearly a stone heavier than his opponent and by far the stronger, than it looked as if the second round would see an end. Ellis however was skilful, and after taking a lot of punishment in the first round pulled himself together well after the first interval, and though Higgs' blows still came in heavily the soldier got the better of the round. In the third round he got one well home on the mark, which sent Higgs on to the ropes but failing to follow up his advantage, the sailor had, time to recover and finished the round fairly comfortably. Retaliating Higgs slogged systematically in the next round but was well guarded against and Ellis got in some very useful counters. In the fifth round Ellis was clearly being worn down by weight and his body was showing the effects of an all-round pummelling, but Higgs was tired and Ellis, science told. In the last round Higgs slogged almost as quickly as at the opening, but could not keep up the pace. Ellis was far the quicker both with feet and hands and won a popular verdict—fairly easily all things considered,

Another feature of the evening was the Boys Final in which Boy Gorman, undoubtedly the better boxer, lost to Boy O'Leary owing to hurting his hand. Of the rest the fight between Lce. Corpl. Hills and Lce. Copl. Jones was considered a foregone conclusion in favour of the latter. Jones had beaten Harrington easily and Hills won on a technical foul after a poor display. In the final, however, Hills put up a very good show and ran very close indeed for the Feather Weights. The finals in the Light Weights was noticeable not only because Keal, the coolest boxer of the evening won, but because Allan, also of H. M. S. Hyacinth, was adjudged the best boxer of the Tournament. In only one event was it a fight to a finish, at the opening of the evening when Pte, Ellis, the victor, later, over Higgs, gave a knock out blow to Pte. Henderson in the second round, and so won the Middle Weights. A detailed account of last night's bout will appear in a later edition.

BOMBAY HUNT.

The increasing heat in the weather necessitated a very early start being made from the Kennels yesterday morning, and circumstances did not therefore admit of waiting for the first morning train from Bombay. The coverts which were first visited were those on Pereira's Hill but they were not found to be occupied. We accordingly pushed forward to the well-known mango tope by the stone cross at the end of Chuckla Lane, in the hope of finding our accommodating old customer which has on so many occasions this year provided us with such rousing gallops. Hounds did indeed find him in much the same spot as usual, and away they went with the greatest determination. We gallop just for all we are worth along the lane on the upper side of the Mango Tope, taking care to steer clear of the dangerous protruding branches of the trees on either side of the lane. Twisting round Roberts' corner at a gallop, we continue at rare speed through the open grass lands beyond for about a mile, but on reaching the neighbourhood, which was recently subjected to severe jungle fires, the scent apparently gave out. At any rate the hounds could not again find it when once they had lost it. It was most tantalizing, as the pace had been so tremendous, we had hopes that we were at last going to account for this remarkable jackal. The huntsman cast the pack in various directions with the utmost patience, but all his work was of no avail. The scent was entirely gone, due no doubt to the dry burnt nature of the ground.

Weather permitting hounds will again meet at the Kennels on Thureday morning, the 19th instant, but it is impossible to wait for the train from Bombay.

The Annual Point to Point Races are to be held to-day. The special train will leave Colaba at 2-45 p. m., calling at Churchgate at 2-50, Grant Road 2-56, Mahaluxhmi 3-1, Bandra 3-15, Santa Cruz 3-26 and Andheri 3-33. The return train will leave Andheri at 7 p. m., calling at Santa Cruz at 7-7. The course which has been selected bids fair to be the best for years past, and some good racing is therefore likely to be witnessed.

JACKAL.

ROYAL SCOTS JUNIOR LEAGUE FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

Finals.—2nd Match.

"A" COMPANY (CHAMPIONS OF DEOLALI) vs. "D" COMPANY (CHAMPIONS OF BOMBAY.)

The second match between "A" Company from Deolali and "D" Company of Bombay was played on Monday evening at Colaba. A very large crowd witnessed the match, including Colonel Murray and Officers at Colaba. A very fast and exciting game was put up. "D" Company as predicted by their supporters had recovered their form and played with great spirit and dash, scoring 2 goals in the first 35 minutes. "A" Company did not start off with such grand play as delighted their supporters on Saturday last, but improved as the game went on, and scored towards the end of the second 35 minutes.

Score at Half Time:—"D" Company 2 goals, "A" Company nil.
„ Full Time:—"D" Company 2 goals (Cairns and Osews), "A" Company 1 goal (Hodge).

The Teams being equal on points and goal average a 3rd match will be played, with 10 minutes extra time each way if necessary. Referee Sergeant Dow.

The Teams were the same as on Saturday last. For the winners Corpl. Cairns, Corpl. Papps, Private Crews and Private Ives put in a good game. Privates Hodge, Hill, and Keiller were conspicuous for the losers.

Both Teams fought well to get into the Finals, "A" Company coming out on top of the Deolali League with possible points, and "D" Company at Bombay with six wins and two draw games. The two matches recently witnessed has been classed as the best Junior Football witnessed in the Battalion since the Cup was instituted some 8 years ago. A rare tussle is expected on the next occasion that they meet. The same officials will take charge of the game.

WESTERN INDIA LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Last evening three matches in the doubles were played. Major Field and Captain Lucas easily defeated Messrs. Pechey and Binning 6—1, 6—2. Messrs. Reid and Glendinning also put out the naval champions Lieuts. Smythies and Vickers by 6—2, 6—3. The third match took a long time. It was watched by a large crowd and there were many rallies and very long games. Messrs. Jukes and Baraclough however managed to defeat Messrs. Milne and Harrison after a protracted struggle, by 6—1, 4—6, 6—4. In the Handicap singles Mr. Savi (—15) beat Mr. E. C. Reid (—15) easily, 6—1, 6—0.

Owing to the Point to Point Paces there will be no matches this evening.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

On Saturday 21st instant the Town Cup presented by Mr. George Lund will be sailed for by A. B. and C. Classes. The usual class handicap races will be included in the above race. Course No. 18 by 2. Length of course 10·6 miles.

A class start at 4 p.m.
B class start at 3·45 p.m.
C class start at 3·30 p.m.

BOMBAY RACES.

14th Extra Meeting.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH MARCH 1908.

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

1st Race—The First Little Nursery Plate, 3-15 p m
2nd Race—The Second Little Nursery Plate, 3-45 p m
3rd Race—The Verar Plate, 4-10 p m
4th Race—The Arab Consolation Plate, 4-35 p m
5th Race—The Second Arab Consolation Plate, 5-5 p m
6th Race—The March Plate 5-30 p m
7th Race—The Third Little Nursery Plate 6 p m
8th Race—Arab Pony Selling Plate 6-30

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and the Officers of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, their Band will play during the afternoon.

A SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES

Colaba	2-45 p m	(a)
Church Gate	2-50 p m	(b)
Grant Road	2-56 p m	(c)
Arrives at Mahalxmi	3 p m	

CECIL J. GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 17 March 1908.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

LORD MINTO ON THE EDUCATIONAL PROBLEM.

The "Gujerati":—Lord Minto has defined the educational problem in India on the whole with accuracy. "The dangers of educational maladministration," said the Viceroy, "and of the misappropriation of educational advantages stare us in the face. It would seem that as in many other things in India we have reached the parting of the ways. Is the intellectual current to flow for good or evil?" We do not think the solution suggested by Lord Minto is quite satisfactory. Moral and religious education imparted under favourable circumstances is not without its value. But we do not think that the sentiment of loyalty can any longer be fostered or strengthened merely by any moral or religious sermons in any country brought under the influences of modern political or philosophical thought. In our opinion the solution of the problem of loyalty is scarcely to be found in religious instruction and we venture to assert that it rests largely not with the Mahamandal or any other association but with the Government. So far as His Excellency is anxious to foster the sentiment of respect and reverence for wisdom, experience and age, or to encourage habits of self-discipline and self-restraint by means of moral or religious teaching we are in sympathy with him. Some of the tendencies that have manifested themselves in recent years are certainly any thing but healthy and require to be sympathetically watched and regulated by bringing into existence healthy conditions of social and political thought.

BOMBAY AND THE REFORM PROPOSALS.

The "Indu Prakash": We understand that the Government of India have specially expressed their appreciation of the memorial sent by the Presidency Association, and the manner in which it has been done leaves room for the hope that it will considerably influence the final decision. The memorial indeed is a powerful document, powerful because, though written in the most sober language and conciliatory spirit, wherever it takes decisive stand on points of material importance, it supports itself with facts and arguments of an almost irrefutable character. "England has laboured long," said Frederick the Great the moment Pitt came to the helm of affairs and put forth an uncommon vigour in the Seven Years' War, "but at last she has produced a man." So also we may say the Presidency Association laboured long but at last has produced a representation which is bound to tell and produce a much more practical effect in the final shaping of the Reform proposals than all the platform declamations with which some theoretical souls, combined with demagogues, pure and simple, are essaying to save the country from the crisis through which it is passing.

A MUNIFICENT GIFT OF FOUR LAKHS.

The "Parsi":—We congratulate Sir J. Cawasji Jehangir on the munificent gift of four lakhs of rupees which he has made to the Bombay Government for the erection and equipment of Science Laboratories in Bombay. It is a large-hearted and generous response to the appeal made by His Excellency the Governor in his address to the Convocation of the Bombay University a few weeks ago. Sir Jehangir has placed the munificent sum at the disposal of His Excellency who should feel greatly gratified with the prompt result of his appeal. It is pleasant to note that Sir Jehangir is worthily following in the footsteps of his illustrious father and His Excellency's reference to his splendid benefaction at the annual prize distribution of the Grant Medical College which took place last Thursday, ought to be gratifying to him.

THE CHAMBERS AT VARIANCE.

The "Rast Goftar":—The Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau have submitted their reply to the Government on the much-vexed question of the expansion of Bombay. The opinion recorded in that document is a faithful expression of the views of the Indian section of the city's population. It is unquestionably the most sensible and considerate view that has yet been placed before the Government by the various bodies whose opinion has been considered worth having. We find ourselves in complete accord with every one of the proposals that have been made by the Chamber, which conform singularly to the views expressed from time to time in these columns and in the native Press generally. That body has made no secret of its opinion, and has expressed it all too freely, not sparing an occasional rejoinder, where necessary, to representations submitted to Government from other quarters on some of the main points at issue. The Chamber has been more candid than kind to its sister Association of the European mercantile community of the city. Referring to the proposal of the Chamber of Commerce, for the elimination of the railway tract towards the Western foreshore, the Indian Merchants' Bureau observes that "That Chamber can hardly be said to know and understand the wants and requirements of the large native population which travels by the B. B. & C. I. Railway south of Grant Road." For this estimate of its qualification to pronounce an authoritative opinion the Chamber has to thank itself. It had had ample opportunities to study and ascertain public opinion. If it has chosen to ignore and override it in its predilection for a handful of insignificant hobbies, it cannot lie in its mouth to resent this sally as an uncalled-for and wanton reproof from a sister Association.

THE BOMBAY PIECEGOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

The "Indu Prakash": The citizens of Bombay cannot but be sorry to find that curious notions prevail in the minds of some Government officials as regards the degree of importance to be attached to the views of different persons and different associations in the city on public questions. One such incident has just come to light with reference to the Bombay Piece-goods Merchants' Association in connection with the city of Bombay improvement and extension scheme. It appears that Government has supplied several associations and the Press with copies of the scheme for criticism and expression of their opinion but they did not think it worthwhile to call for the opinion of the Piece-goods Merchants' Association of Bombay. The Association feels strongly against the Back Bay reclamation scheme and that of connecting Trombay with the Island of Bombay. It considers that these two ambitious schemes will entail upon the Trust an expenditure of crores of rupees to the benefit only of the rich and the fashionable. Instead of it therefore they propose the clearing of the jungles between Dadar, Matunga and Mahim, and to use them and the adjoining wastelands for building purposes. The Magnificent bungalows and pretentious piles of flats that may be raised there, will not be tenantable by the poor and the middle class with whom Bombay teems, by only the rich. Especially the European community will be snugly comfortable there. And as more and more of the crowded quarters of the Town proper will be demolished, in that proportion will be scarcity of houses for habitation increase and consequently the present abnormal scale of the rents will yet jump up high. As long as Government does not make a diversion in trade localities, by building docks, by removing the Dana Bunder, the Cloth Markets, the Money Markets, the Courts etc. from their present locations, the poor and the middle class men of Bombay who are intimately connected with these concerns are bound to congregate in chawls and rooms in alarming numbers, just to be near their places of employment, and then to fall victims either to the plague epidemic or other diseases which insufficient light and air generally bring on.

THE DECENTRALISATION COMMISSION.

The "Parsi":—The Decentralisation Commission has elicited some very interesting evidence in Bombay. The printed evidence of Messrs. Gokhale and Tilak forms a curious contrast in matter. Mr. Gokhale goes into the question of the construction of village, urban, provincial and imperial governments, with an eye to the efficient performance of their respective duties, and his evidence betokens careful and thorough thought on the subject. Mr. Tilak, on the other hand, devote himself to what is, in reality, the main reason for the appointment of the Commission—the desirability of popularising the administration and enabling the officials responsible for it to become more popular. Mr. Tilak's essay on the subject is of a character which we should like to see proceeding from his pen oftener; it is thoughtful, clear, and unimpassioned. He has no fault to find with the centralisation complained of on the score of efficiency and is not of opinion that anything can be done to promote friendliness between district officers and the people under their charge by the delegation of powers which now have to be referred to a central authority. This, of course, is a very debatable matter, but Mr. Tilak's opinion is that the better relations said to have existed in the past were not the result of a greater freedom from supervision, but came about through the large influence of native gentlemen (an influence now decayed) having to be enlisted by the officials of the new order, and Indian prejudices placated.

The "Rast Goftar":—If the proceedings of the Royal Commission on Decentralization have failed to arrest public attention it is owing to the fact that much of the inquiry under its purview is 'caviare to the general.' The examination of official witnesses deals with an abundance of abstruse technicalities and administrative subtleties, which fall flat on the layman who owns no intimacy with the details of service. He is not much exercised as to how specific portions of the administrative machinery are adjusted, unless the replacement of the parts opens wider possibilities for the employment of public talents in the governance of popular affairs. The interest which official statements have aroused in the public pales into insignificance, before the evidence of popular leaders before the Commission. Under the guise of disclosing the dangers of an extensive decentralization, they have foisted on the notice of the Commission inquiries on multifarious topics which, if it was so disposed, the Commission could have declined to hear as outside the province of its inquiry. One instance, for example, has resolved our ears in which an important departmental inquiry was burked which the Commission could have undertaken as one not outside the pale of its legitimate inquiries. Mr. P. B. Dantra, who is fighting tooth and nail for Abkari reforms, applied to the Commission that the matter might be made a subject of investigation but the inquiry was not granted as not falling directly under its province.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

MOB-CAPS OF MASSED LILAC BLOOMS.

However severely Madame la Mode may have set her face against the revelation of some of her most important secrets concerning spring gowns, and has become the self-elected janitor of her own designs, she has already allowed a great deal of information respecting hats to slip out unless volens. Lilac is a blossom which stands high in her affections this season, and the extraordinary and quite unexpected craze for the mob-cap style of headgear, has resulted in the introduction of flower schemes, which have at least the merit of originality. The flower mob-cap is one of the most striking novelties of the year, the millinerial stemless blossom being sewn to a foundation of coarse wired net which is sufficiently high and full to suggest a modified version of the mob-cabs of our grandmothers, while, instead of the face being framed with the quaint gauffered frills which one invariably associates with this style of headgear, the brim protrudes to about three inches beyond the crown, and is likewise covered with massed flowers packed tightly together. To make the suggestion of a cap more patent a twist of soft ribbon encircles the crown, and is tied in a huge bow on one side, while in the case of a hat of this description carried out in lilac the crown was covered with blossoms in shaded tones of mauve—the natural effect of which almost led one to expect the fresh fragrance which one associates with these spring flowers—while the brim was covered with the snow-white variety, a twist and bow of pansy-coloured velvet ribbon providing the finishing touch.

OTHER FLOWERS.

Two shades of hyacinths are likewise employed in the same connection, the pale tone of pink and mauve being usually preferred, while a black velvet ribbon encircling the hat in the centre gives a relieving touch to the scheme. In the case of the girl who can lay claim to the enviable complexion of "milk and roses," nothing has a more charming effect than the massed blooms of the apple-blossom, with its delicate pinktipped petals. Huge bunches of pink roses ringed round with a generous bank of foliage, and suggesting the large cluster of blooms which the "climbing" varieties yield in contrast to the more parsimonious "standard" roses, will be used extensively on the new hats, some of the black crinoline models trimmed on either side of the front with wide fan-shaped clusters of black gouras plumes, having a bunch of this description set exactly in the centre of the feathers. In the matter of foliage everything is grist just now which comes to the mill of the modiste, and far from pinning her faith to rose leaves alone, she is seeking in wood and hedgerow as well as garden for some of her inspirations. The pretty leaves and tendrils of the convolvulus are very popular, while miniature oak-leaves and the foliage of nut and beech trees have all their claim to attention, primrose leaves and the spears of the bluebell being likewise used.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect	Via Turkey Perfect	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 17th March 1908.
(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts
Turkey	17	10	30 a m	3	50
Teheran	17	2	0 p m	0	41
Suez	17	2	0 p m	0	35

NOTICES.

Moulmein Route to Siam right (17-3-08).

Haiti (West Indies) notifies that all offices on Landline system are temporarily closed for International traffic (21-1-08).

Telegraph line to Ahvaz (Persia) restored (17-3-08).

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, March 18.

447 CARTER & INTER CO. CUP.

The Competitions for the Carter and Inter Company, Company Challenge Cups will take place at Colaba on Sunday the 29th instant. Firing to commence at 9 a. m. Drawing for places at 8-45 a m.

444 DRILLS.

No 2 Company—
Thursday the 19th instant at 9 p m
Squad Drill at Nesbits Road Head quarters.

445 E E CO. DRILLS.

18th instant at 6-30 p m Parade at the Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground Fort for Electric Light Manning.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, March 18.

115 Rifle Meeting—It is notified for information that the following Matches will be fired as under. Conditions will be found in the Annual Rifle Meeting Programme:—

Thursday the 19th—Match No 5, at 7 a m
Friday the 20th—Match No 6, at 7 a m
Do II Matches Nos 9 and 10 (Cadets) at 9 a m
Saturday the 21st—Match No 7, at 7 a m

After the completion of the Match for the day, any competitor can fire at a Match that he may have missed, but all Matches must be fired or forfeited by Saturday the 21st instant.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

List of Messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office Bombay.

Karachi City, Gulamhyder Hajianian new galli; Bezvada, Ahamedhusain Kasai gali; Petlad, Viharidas; Khetasarai, Wali Mahomed Gunewahjid care of Tahswaikhan Bread seller; Bhind, Jawajee care of Motilall Nandram; Guntur, Larechand Herjeevan Mogri Bazzar; London, Bimboober; Mapaca, J. 13 Lobo I. M. Steamer Dalhousie care of Director Indian Marine; Karachi, Stewart Motorist; Rangoon, Rahamaltulla; Hospet Sanders Appollo Hotel; Bulsar, Shimoherchan Moriddan C. Kamatipura; Calcutta, Arshar; Madras, Sub-Inspector from Madras care of Inspecter Police Station; Nagaur, Mohaalal Mochi Mohalli Sadeckalli; Simla, Dayaram care of Makhanlall Chawookhdass Choonamashi Bazar.

It is suggested in the Java newspapers that the sale of quinine sulphate in tablets to the natives in Java should be made a Government monopoly. There is a great deal of fever in some Districts of the island, and the consumption of quinine ought to be large if only the natives could be persuaded of its medicinal efficacy. It is computed in course of time that the demand for quinine among the natives would increase to such an extent that the whole of the Government cinchona now sent to Europe would be required for use in the island. It is also said that the Dutch Indian Government intend to make quinine tablets saleable at cheap rates through the Post Office.

DR. ABDUL GANI, who went to Kabul, two years ago, to organise, for the Amir, a Department of Public Instruction, has sent an application to the Punjab University requesting that the High School Final Certificate Examination (including English) of Afghanistan, be recognised as equivalent to the Matriculation Examination, and that the Intermediate Arts Examination (including English) of the new Habrellya University, be accepted in lieu of the Intermediate Arts Examination, and similarly on the Science side. The Syndicate of the Punjab University has referred the matter, for consideration and report, to a Special Sub-committee.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

ANCIENT INDIAN MEDICINE.

The "Statesman":—The rise and fall of an Indian school of medicine in ancient times is one of the many obscure points of history which it would be well worth some scholar's while to investigate. We know that down to about the seventeenth century European physicians were largely indebted to Arabic learning and literature, and we also know that two of the chief authorities quoted by the Arabic writers were the Sanskrit authors, Charaka and Susruta whose works were translated into Arabic at the close of the eighth century. Thus Europe, in introducing Western medicine into India, has been paying back a long standing debt, with interest. The most ancient system of medicine is the Ayur Vedic, which is said to have had its origin in that knowledge of anatomy acquired by the priests in dissecting the sacrificial victims in order to apportion the different parts to the various gods. Charaka and Susruta, however, belong to the best era of Indian medicine, which seems to have owed its inspiration to Buddhist influences. Certainly it reached its greatest development with the ascendency of Buddhism, at a period when hospitals and medical schools were established in most of the great cities of India. Charaka was the physician, his "Charaka Sanhita" being still regarded as a standard work. Susruta was a surgeon of no mean repute, and the school which he founded distinguished itself especially in plastic operations for the repair of deformities. The decline of Indian medicine and surgery has been attributed to the supersession of Buddhism by Brahminism, with its horror of defilement through contact with disease and death.

THE MOTOR CAR TRIAL.

The "Indian Motor News" writes:—These trials, organised by the Motor Union of Western India, took place at the beginning of February, and we think we may safely assert that they will be the last of their kind for many years to come. We have from time to time pointed out that trials of this kind are not required and can be of no use either to the Trade or to amateur owners. To commence with a run of 600 miles is no test whatever of the Reliability of the modern motor car. There are many amateur owners in India, who do such runs many times in the course of the year without ever thinking of a stoppage or breakdown. Then again the winning of a prize is not of any great advantage to those interested in the trade on India, and one finds that the results are used to advertise cars at Home more than in this country. A third reason against such trials is that the amateur who runs his car is not interested in the sale of such cars in the country and he regards the trial more as a picnic than anything else, and lastly the public take very little interest in such trials nowadays, as they are already fully aware that a motor car can be relied upon, without such doubtful proofs of its capabilities. The trials recently concluded appear to have resulted in a considerable amount of internal friction among the members of the Motor Union, and some of the decisions arrived at in connection with the awards, deserve to be most severely criticized.

JAILS IN RAJPUTANA.

The "Pioneer":—The recent Report on Sanitation, Dispensaries and Jails in Rajputana contains some interesting matter. The agencies for collecting vital statistics in these States are, it appears, still very imperfect, and attempts are being made to have a social registration department formed under the direct control of each Agency Surgeon, and to impress on the Durbars the advisability and advantages of correct returns of these statistics, especially in relation to their value in the early detection of epidemics, and the prompt institution of protective measures. Rules for the improvement of village sanitation have been introduced in many villages of Ajmer and Merwara, but it is a question whether they are really enforced effectively. Village authorities are proverbially apathetic, also the Civil Surgeon has no time to tour in the districts, so he is

BY THE WAY.

THE CAMBRIDGE HULSEAN LECTURER.

The Hulsean Lecturer at Cambridge University for the year 1908-9 is the Rev. J. Neville Figgis, lately History Lecturer at St. Catharine's College. Mr. Figgis is well known as a writer on matters of historical and theological interest, and his lectures are looked forward to with great pleasure. He took a First Class in History in 1889 and won the Whewell Scholarship, the Lightfoot Scholarship, and the Prince Consort's Prize. Recently he has been engaged in the editing of Lord Acton's Papers, and he has contributed to the Cambridge Modern History. The retiring Hulsean Lecturer is the Rev. J. H. B. Masterman, Professor of History at Birmingham, and brother of Mr. C. F. G. Masterman, M. P. for West Ham.

DRAMATIC CENSORSHIP.

In view of the deputation of dramatic authors which waited on the Home Secretary with reference to the abolition of the Censor, one is reminded (writes a correspondent) of an amusing experience of the late Dion Boucicault, when he was prohibited by the Dublin Castle authorities from singing "The Wearing of the Green"—a song in one of his plays—while performing with his company in the Irish capital. As there is no Licenser of Plays in Ireland, the Attorney-General can exercise a censorship whenever it is found necessary to do so. On the occasion of Dion Boucicault's performances in Dublin the late Sir William Wilde (father of Oscar Wilde) invited the actor-dramatist to dinner to meet "a friend." Boucicault came, and sang the "seditious tune" to the friend, who on the previous day had officially prohibited it at the theatre, being none other than the Attorney-General himself."

SIR H. H. JOHNSTON, G.C.M.G., ON MISSIONS.

In the March "Chronicle" of the London Missionary Society Sir Harry H. Johnston tells what he thinks of the work of missions. He says: Broadly, my views on missionary societies are: That they do a vast deal of good, and at the present day absolutely no harm. I do not think they ever did much harm at any time; but as they represented the anti-Jingo spirit twenty to a hundred years ago Exeter Hall became unpopular. . . . When I am asked to criticise the work of missions from my own narrow point of view, I can point out efforts of wasted energy, mainly in the direction of translating hymns. Some of the hymns, when translated into African languages, are in his opinion "positively pernicious reading," because of their silliness, but Sir Harry adds: "Please do not be under any wrong impression. I rate the humanitarian work done by Christian missions in Africa enormously high. Never mind the hymns."

SMALL CAPITALISTS AND INVESTMENTS.

Some well-known public men give, in the March "Grand Magazine," advice to small capitalists as to investments. Sir T. P. Whittaker, M. P., urges that the chief thing the small investor should look to is security. "A high rate of interest should not only be a minor consideration, but should really be regarded as a danger-signal." Investments in houses. Sir T. P. Whittaker holds, are very doubtful for small investors unless they content themselves with buying the houses in which they live. "A small investor," Sir T.P. Whittaker adds, "should stick closely to trustee securities and be content with a return of £30 to £35 a year on £1,000. If more be sought the probabilities are that some of the capital will be lost."

SIR JOSEPH LAWRENCE'S ADVICE.

The advice of Sir Joseph Lawrence runs along similar lines. He says:—If I had £1,000 to invest, and sought exceptional security, and wanted it to bring me in a steady, reliable return, I would invest it in Consols or the bonds of our own Colonies. If I wanted a higher rate of interest and reasonable security, I should invest it in the debenture stocks of some long-established British industrial companies which had earned profits for a continuous series of years sufficient to pay not only the debenture interest but moderate dividends on shares. To be more specific about industrial companies, I would invest in the debentures of such companies as had earned, for at least three years immediately prior to the investment, sufficient to pay the debenture interest at least twice over. People of moderate means, Sir Joseph Lawrence says, cannot do better than put their savings in the Post Office Savings Bank, or at the present time leave them on deposit with some of the old well-established bankers.

SIR C. FURNESS, M. P., AND SIR JOHN WILSON, BART.

Sir Christopher Furness thinks the greatest mistake made by people with moderate capital is that of investing the whole of their limited funds in one concern instead of spreading it over several. He advocates the spreading of one's investments over "a number of sound, solid, well-managed, industrial commercial, and manufacturing undertakings as ensuring the most satisfactory return." In twelve concerns in which he is interested the return on his capital last year averaged 9½ per cent. Sir John Wilson recommends Transvaal Three per cents., having the guarantee of the Government, and London County Council Three-and-a-Half per cents. "No one," in his opinion, "should risk investing in industrial securities, which, of course, often yield a large return, unless they have very special and reliable local information."

MR. CARNEGIE AND THE LIBRARIES.

According to the current issue of the American "Library Journal," Mr. Carnegie's benefactions for libraries during 1907 amounted to a total of 1,631,630dols., as against 3,063,925dols. for 1906. The total amount now given by Mr. Carnegie for this purpose is upwards of 49,000,000dols. The 1907 gifts include 7,500dols. for a library in Fiji and 8,750dols. for a library in the Seychelles Islands.

"LOST OR MISLAID."

When Mr. J. M. Goodwin, of Brondesbury, went to Willesden Green a few days ago to have a look at three cottages belonging to him, he must have rubbed his eyes in amazement and incredulity on finding that they had, in his own words, "been completely wiped off the earth." But even more unlikely things than houses have been known to vanish just as mysteriously. Not long ago the London and North-Western Railway Company advertised the disappearance of a railway-wagon laden with copper-ore, which disappeared on its way from Cwmavon, in Wales, to Beccles, as completely as if the earth had opened and swallowed it. In 1897 a 10 ton boiler was completely lost at Woolwich for three years, when it was found among the scrap-iron on a waste piece of land.

AN ATHLETIC CANON.

The Rev. William Woodcock Hough, vicar of Lewisham, who is appointed by Bishop Talbot to the vacant stall in Southwark Cathedral, graduated as Senior Optime from Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. As an under graduate he was an athlete of great distinction. He was the first Cambridge man who won at the 'Varsity sports the three-mile race, which had previously been considered the secure monopoly of Oxford. Canon Hough was promoted about two years ago by the Crown to succeed Dr. Bickersteth in the valuable vicarage of Lewisham. He had previously worked for some time in South London at the Corpus Christi College Mission in Camberwell.

BOOKS BOUND IN HUMAN SKIN.

Some books are valued more for their binding than for their contents. Mr. Cyril Davenport, in his new work, "The Book; its History and Development" (Constable), tells that books bound in human skin are by no means unknown: It is said that a friend of Camille Flammarion the French writer, possessed beautiful shoulders, and that when she died she bequeathed her skin to him, as he had always admired it. He had the skin tanned, and used some of it for a binding of one of his own books, "Ciel et Terre." There are other examples in private ownership, but so far as public libraries are concerned, the only instance I know is now in the Carnavalet Library at Paris. It is a copy of the Constitution of 1793, and is bound in the skin of one of the revolutionaries who was killed at the time. The skin was tanned at Meudon. Human skin, undyed, Mr. Davenport says, looks like thick calf, and it is most difficult to get entirely rid of the hair.

STUDIES IN TACT.

Captain A is calling on Mrs. B. The footman who has shown him in is in such a hurry to continue a game of bridge in the servants' hall that he shuts Captain A.'s coat-tails in the door, and as Captain A. lunched early, and wants his tea, he quickly advances, with deplorable results. What should Mrs. B. do? Mrs. B. should surreptitiously snatch the cake-knife from the teatable and advance to Captain A. Then, before her other guests have had time to observe him, she should cut off his moustache. Concealing the knife and the moustache ends, and interposing herself between the guests and the coat-tails suspended in the door, she should then take Captain A.'s hand and say loudly to the company, "My son from Eton!"

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanth, the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardenshese gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

MEN AND MATTERS.

IN THE ROYAL BOX.

The Princess of Wales' private secretary, the Hon. Alexander Nelson Hood, was emphatically the right man in the right place when, the other evening, he accompanied her Royal Highness to the Shaftesbury Theatre to witness a performance by the wonderful Sicilian players. Mr. Hood happens to be the proprietor of the Castle of Maniace in Sicily, which was left him by his father, the late Lord Bridport, and he has historical family associations with the sunny isle. Knowing its language and customs, he was able to elucidate for the Princess many interesting points in the play. As Mr. Hood's name implies, he belongs to a family which is related to the three greatest admirals in British history, Nelson, Hood, and Bridport. The hero of Trafalgar was Mr. Hood's great-uncle, and in his rooms in Albemarle Street Mr. Hood has a great chest crammed with letters and documents of Horatio Nelson, many of which have never been published. Among these documents are many big budgets from Lady Hamilton, in which the celebrated beauty breathes out her devotion for "her dear Nelson" in pages of ill-spelt letters.

THE DUKE OF BRONTE

Mr. Hood's Sicilian castle, in his Duchy of Bronte, descends from Nelson. The duchy was given to Nelson by Ferdinand of Naples as a reward for the victory which delivered Sicily from the designs of Napoleon. Mr. Hood inherited the duchy on the death of his father. In his fine old castle of Maniace, Mr. Hood is still a kind of feudal lord. In Italy he is known by Horatio Nelson's title, the Duke of Bronte. Mr. Hood's thoughts, as he watched the Sicilians in "Malia," must have wandered back to his lovely castle at the foot of Etna, where the scenes of "Malia" are laid. There he was once attacked by brigands, who were anxious to hold him to ransom. But Mr. Hood inherits the fighting spirit of his ancestors. He turned the tables on the brigands, and with a party of his Sicilians hunted them down and captured their chiefs. After that adventure, the name of the Duke of Bronte has been held in wholesome dread by a section of Sicilian society.

ALFONSO'S ADVENTURE.

The King of Spain has just had an adventure in Seville, where he was recently paying a visit, which, owing to the King's sense of humour, has its amusing side. A large crowd had assembled outside the palace to see the King. With that boyish love of the mischievous, so characteristic of King Alfonso, he choose to saunter towards the palace from quite a different quarter to that from which he was expected. Before the King quite realised what had happened he found himself attacked by a sturdy policeman, who had concluded that Alfonso was a suspicious-looking person who must not be permitted to mix with the crowd. The governor of Seville, who was following behind, seized the officious constable, and a score of spectators, believing that an attempt was being made upon the King, promptly knocked the policeman down. The governor demanded the instant dismissal of the officer, but Alfonso ordered his liberation and seemed highly amused at the whole affair.

HIS HIGHNESS THE HOOLIGAN.

A telegram from Belgrade the other day stating that King Peter of Servia has no intention of abdicating in favour of the Crown Prince brings again into prominence the most "harum-scarum" young man of the courts of Europe. Heirs-Apparent are generally credited with considerable wildness and an aptitude for "seeing life" at somewhat sensational speed, but Prince George of Servia has beaten all records in that direction. So extraordinary have some of his exploits been, that he has often been declared to be mad, and a London daily paper referred to him in an article as "His Highness the Hooligan." The particular act which aroused the anger of the people against him more than any of his other deeds of folly was the raid he made on the Convent of the Blessed Trinity, outside Belgrade. With three companions he drove from the Cafe de Paris in the small hours of the morning, battered in the convent wicket gate, and ran a sword through the faithful watch dog. As the young men started on a tour of the cloisters, they were suddenly confronted by the Mother Superior. Then they seemed to have been brought to their senses, for they got no further. The sacrilege raised the greatest indignation among the intensely religious people of Servia, and the insult will not be easily forgotten. The convent has since been reconsecrated by the Metropolitan.

THE SENTRY AND THE MOUSE.

More recently a mouse was caught in Prince George's room. With the animal in his hand he went to the two sentinels at the entrance of the Royal Palace, and lifting it near the mouth of one of them, commanded him to bite off the mouse's head. The startled soldier refused, whereupon the Prince began to cudgel him terribly and threatened to shoot him down. On hearing the shrieking of the crowd which had meanwhile assembled, the officers on duty came out of the palace, and it was only their interference that saved the poor fellow's life.

THE BISHOP'S FUR COAT.

A Croydon critic having declared that he had seen the Bishop of London wearing a massive overcoat that could not have cost less than £50—half a year's salary of a curate—a correspondent has received the following from the Bishop's private secretary: "I may say that his fur coat was given to him by a very old friend, and that it did not cost anything like £50—in fact, not a quarter of that sum." It will be remembered that a few years ago Dr. Ingram published a balance-sheet showing how difficult it is for a Bishop to live on his income—which in his case is ten thousand a year. The accounts showed that the Bishop's own personal expenditure did not amount to much more than three hundred pounds. The rest was all spent in the up-keeping of his palace, and in various necessary ecclesiastical hospitalities and charities. For some years now there has been agitation amongst the Bishops for economy. The Vicar of Leeds some time ago declared that there ought to be no more palaces—a more modest house would meet the case, and would make much of the present expenditure needless; whilst Sir Francis Powell, M.P., warned the Bishops against entertaining too lavishly. "It is not desirable that their hospitality should be a champagne hospitality," he said, "but that modest hospitality which is the best form." The Bishop of Ripon once declared that no layman in the land would attempt to occupy the palace of the Bishop of London on the Bishop's income. The Bishop of Worcester has always refused to reside in the large and historic castle at Hertlebury which is his official palace. For a time he resided in the house of a Worcester rector, who, to accommodate his bishop, contented himself with quarter in the glorified porch of a local gentleman's house! Latter by the Bishop has lived in a modest dwelling in the city, the rent of which is only £120 a year.

EARL PERCY.

Earl Percy, whose speech on our relations with Russia caused so much interest in the House the other day, is the eldest son of the Duke of Northumberland, and is considered to have a brilliant future before him in the political world. Although he is only thirty-seven, he has already had a varied and distinguished career, and has been Under-Secretary for India and Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. A great traveller, he has written two clever books on Asiatic Turkey, and he is a poet of more than average ability. While at Oxford, he carried off the Newdigate prize for English poetry and the Harvey prize for verse. He also takes a great interest in art, and is a Trustee of the National Portrait Gallery. Earl Percy owes his second Christian name—Algernon—to a curious circumstance. The founder of his family was one Willian de Percy, who came over to England with William the Conqueror. He was known by the strange title of "William als Gernon," or "William with the Whiskers," and since that time most of the male Percys have been christened Algernon in consequence.

FROM JOURNALIST TO AMBASSADOR.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the American Ambassador, who has been on leave of absence to the States, is expected to arrive at Dorchester House, Park Lane, at the end of this week. Few men have had a more strenuous career than he, for he has been Jack-of-all-trades and a master of every one. Mr. Reid was born at Xenia, Ohio, in 1837, his parents being pioneers from Kentucky and of Scottish Covenanter origin. Even as a boy he was determined to become a scholar, and after graduating at Miami University, he obtained a position on a newspaper, and eventually rose to be editor and proprietor of the New York "Tribune." Before he was appointed Ambassador to England in 1905, Mr. Reid had been the United States Ambassador to France.

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Take your typical bald-headed man—he has generally furrowed cheeks and brows! Take your typical hair-weakened woman—she shows more wrinkles and marks of age on her face than does her sister whose hair is full and natural.
Typical case where a course of Harlene hair treatment is necessary.

Typical case where a course of Harlene hair treatment is necessary.
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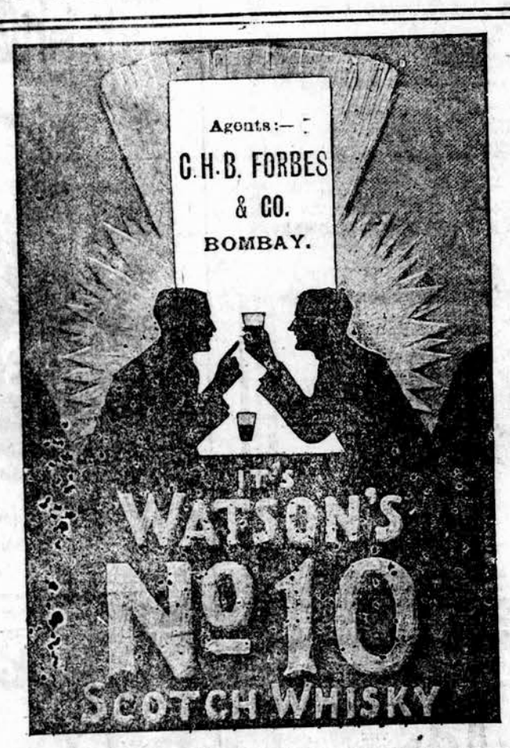

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Published by A. N. TEMPLETON for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, and Printed by N. D'MELLO at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, at No. 2, Grote Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 60, Cornhill A. C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., E.; Whitefriar's Street LONDON, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 16, Bucklersbury Street, LONDON, E. C.; Messrs. MINER, GALLIGHAN & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.